PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 25 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons	From Aden	Rs.
SUNDAY.				
Jan. 16				
30th	Salsette	6000	Arabia	3000
6th Feb.	Kaiser-i-Hind	11350		
13th "	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
20th "	Kashmir	9000		
27th "	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000		
12th "	Caledonia	12000		
19th "	Caledonia	8000		
26th "	Rosetta	10000		
2nd April	Medina	12500		
9th "	Saxon	5000	Malwa	12000
16th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500		
23rd "	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th "	Caledonia	9000		

To Morocco, Straits, China and Japan from Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
17th Feb.	Arabia	7000	Mongolia	10000
16th March	Nevasa	7000	Malwa	11000
13th April	Persia	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
29th Jan.	Dwara	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dwarka at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
30th "	Barbara	London (Limited accommodation one class only)
30th "	Chanda	Colombo and Bunder
31st "	Aviemore	Malabar Coast, Colombo and Rangoon
1st Feb.	Lunga	Karachi direct

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yokoshi Maru	H. Nojiri	4008	20th Jan.	9th Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	31st Jan.	12th Feb.
Bombay Maru	T. Tasaka	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru	4538	T. Watanabe	1st Feb	11th Feb.
Tosan Maru	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru	4490	T. Fuchigami	22nd Feb.	3rd Mar.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

BLLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo	A & C	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	8372	....	20th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	8236	20 Mar.	18th Mar
City of Marseilles	A & C	8236	20th Apr.	18th Apr

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	825	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,058	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles and Liverpool	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

13-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 112)

Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY." Bombay.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
20/2, Harrison Road Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6723	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6288	Wm. Sclaso	9th " "
S.S. Olympia	5194	Alex. Andrew	23rd " "
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	15th April "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years:

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 2,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Eycjun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu.
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurers.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,00 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

W. B. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,950
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,547

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi		Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Lallas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ECONOMISE.—By dealing with TREACHER AND CO., LD., who allow 6¼ per cent. DISCOUNT on all CASH purchases of Stores, Wines, Tobacco, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and ALL V. P. P. ORDERS. 2820

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2764 B

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 511

WEAVING DOBBIES.—Wanted immediately in good working order single jack 12 and 16 shafts. Apply to Box No. 721 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3023

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED, Private Coached Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Clarke House Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—A smart young and accomplished LADY TRAVELLER able to speak decent English and Hindi at least. For particulars apply with testimonials and in own handwriting stating age, experience and nationality to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3011

WANTED.—A TEACHER for Mathematics and Science, for the Karachi Grammar School. A trained B.Sc preferred. Must be a good disciplinarain and have had teaching experience. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, Karachi Grammar School. 802

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.—(Incorporated in England.—WANTED two CHARGEMEN for Perambur Workshops who have a thorough knowledge of Lathe and Machine work and who are capable of efficiently supervising a large staff of workmen.

2. Men with experience of supervising and who have held positions of responsibility will be preferred. Salary offered Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7 a day according to qualification and experience.

3. Applications which must state clearly the age and nationality of the applicant the salary now drawn and full details as to training and experience accompanied with true copies of certificates should be addressed to THE LOCO. & CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, M. & S. M. Railway, Perambur, not later than February 3rd.

4. Selected candidates must be prepared to join at once. 1009

AS three years' term of the present Chief Officer of this Municipality expires on 30th April, 1916, applications are invited for the vacancy on the following conditions.

1. That the applicant shall at least have passed the University School Final or Matriculation Examination but preference will be given to one who has attained the degree of L.C.E., and has also passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination and having a satisfactory experience of Municipal work.

2. The salary of the post at starting shall be between 100 and 150 according to qualifications and rising to Rs. 200 provided that this pay limit be reconsidered at the time of selection in the case of an applicant possessing special qualifications.

3. The appointment shall be probationary for one year and will thereafter be made permanent on the probationary incumbant's Services being approved by the Municipality.

All applications to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 1st of March 1916. The applicants should enclose their testimonials &c., if any, which will be returned when done with.

GIRDHARDAS M. DESAI, President,

2999 Nadiad City Municipality.
City Municipal Office,
Nadiad, 24th January, 1916.

WANTED

WANTED.—Smart influential CANVASSERS for a leading local Newspaper for canvassing nice job work and advertisements. Only, those with some experience in the newspaper and printing line need apply immediately to Box No. 720 Avt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3022

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL for the proposed Mathuradas Karsandas Natha Bhatia High School. Must be an able Graduate holding superior degrees with an educational experience and well qualified to start, organize and conduct a model High School in Bombay. Good salary to a suitable man. Apply SECRETARIES, 33-39, Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay. 2968

WANTED for the Government of Zanzibar a really competent WIRELESS OPERATOR. Period of engagement is three years; salary Rs. 80 per mensem. For further particulars as to conditions of service, etc., apply in writing only with copies of certificates to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, British Protectorates
3016 in Africa, Nicol Road, Bombay.

WANTED the following TEACHERS for the Godfrey English School, Maihar State, E. I. R.:—

(i) A Sanskrit Pandit on Rs. 20 p.m. A Madhyama passed candidate will be preferred.

(ii) A qualified Drawing Master (English) on Rs. 15 p.m.

(iii) A certified Gymnastic Master on Rs. 15 p.m.

Applications stating age, caste and qualifications should be forwarded with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. 1003

WANTED an ASSISTANT in the Audit and Accounts Department of H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited, Salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 500, British Government Currency, rising by annual increment of Rs. 50.

Applicants to state age, nationality and qualifications, giving details of experience. Copies of testimonials to accompany application. Knowledge of railway accounts preferred. Personal interview of the selected candidate may be required.

Applications to reach THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR by the 31st January 1916. 1001

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

MR. L. J. WORGAN, Deputy Accountant-General's latest designed furniture will be sold TO-MORROW 2-30 p.m., Colaba, Reclamation 9, Cuffe Parade by CRAWFORD and CO. 3026

FOR SALE—At Bandra Bungalow No. 35, on Station Road. Open on all sides to light and air. Apply to D. P. BATHA, Wadia's House opposite Graham Buildings. 2984

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES—1,408 pairs Gents Black Patent Half slippers bark tanned soles, screwed on. In sizes, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Do not miss this opportunity.

Reduced Price Ans. 14.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612-14 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—RUSSO MANSION BUILDING containing 4 shops. Apply to MAHAMED SALIM SADERAVI, 12th Khetwadi Lane, Bombay. 3014

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on chortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 2762

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET—Ground Floor of "PATEL HOUSE" Middle Colaba from 1st February, facing the Back Bay, with four bedrooms, a drawing and a diningroom and a big verandah, double frontage. Apply WITHIN. 2991

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO BE LET.—1st FLOOR West side and 2nd floor East and West sides of DONALD HOUSE, situated opposite B. E. S. and Tramways Co., Office, Colaba Causeway, Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROS., 23, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. 3021

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding half-yearly accounts of the Trust.

2. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

3. Notice of motion—From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., seconded by the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E.,—For voting a Farewell Address to his Excellency Lord Hardinge and an Address of Welcome to Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy-Designate.

4. Letter from Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani—Forwarding a copy of his complaint to his Excellency the Viceroy concerning "official tyrannies," etc.

5. Letter from Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani—Forwarding copies of his complaints to Government regarding the removal of an encroachment on a passage at Matunga and a change in the name of the lane.

6. Letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez—Regarding the practice of using kerosine oil lamps in fish markets.

7. Letter from Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Banajee and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by the working of the Star Printing Press" at Nanabhoy Lane, Fort.

8. Letter from Mr. I. Woolwich-Bonami—Rgarding his discovery as to the bread of Bombay bakeries being the cause of sprue and cholera.

9. Letter from Mr. Bharmal Shripal—Regarding the nuisance caused at the public water tap on Musjid Siding Road.

10. Letter from Mr. Jayram Haridas and others—Regarding the condition of a house at Chinch Bunder Road.

11. Letter from Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors—Giving notice on behalf of the Textile Manufacturing Company, Limited, to file a suit against the Corporation for continuing the nuisance caused by the halalkhores' huts in the proximity of the Textile Mill.

12. Letter from Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Postwalla—Regarding the nuisance caused by refuse thrown in gullies behind dwellings.

13—14 Letters (13) from Mr. A. B. Paranjpe and (14) from Mr. Harischandra Jaganath Goregoakar and others.

15. Letter from the Estate Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan—Regarding a Municipal requisition for converting the ex[illegible] basket privies at premises No. 24, [illegible] Road, into water closets.

Resolutions of the Standing [illegible]

16—22. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporations' orders, certain Budget transfers.

23. Forwarding a report as to the verification of stores of the Water Works Department.

24—30. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

31. Recommending approval to the acquisition of certain properties at Worli Hill.

32. Selecting, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Banks for depositing surplus moneys.

33. Recommending that in reply to his communications, regarding the action taken by the Municipality with regard to the melting of fat at premises No. 76B, Haines Road, Mr. Hassunbhoy Mahomedally Khambatta be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's reports.

34—35 Notice of motions from Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—for obtaining reports (34) as to the desirability of locating a large kutchra depot at Null Bazar for collecting refuse and (35) as to the number of additional travelling carts required with a view to the kutchra depot at Dhobitalao being dispensed with.

Letters from the Commissioner—

36. Reporting as to the alleged delay in supplying water at a fire which occurred at Chinch Bunder Road.

37. Submitting, for approval, certain Municipal Building bye-laws.

38. Reporting on the question of locating incinerators in crowded parts of the City.

39. Forwarding a report as to the prevalence of flies in the Tardeo District.

40. Requesting approval to the B. B. & C. I. Railway being allowed to lay additional tracks of rails across Dharavi Road and Arthur Road.

41. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the fourth [illegible] of 1915.

42. Forwarding a statement [illegible] in respect of loans raised from time to time.

43. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of a donation of Rs. 80,000 offered by the Honourable the Advocate-General of Bombay towards the King Edward Memorial Hospital for supplying clothing to indoor patients at the time of their discharge.

44. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

45. Reporting the names of roads and streets constructed by the City Improvement Trust and handed over to the Municipality.

46. Regarding a proposal to amend the Municipal Act so as to afford some relief to the property holders in view of various Municipal requirements for improvements.

47. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

48. Forwarding returns of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

49. Forwarding a report as to the lighting of the footbridge between the Matunga Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

50. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospital.

51. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought [illegible]

52. Forwarding a [illegible]

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

(*Continued.*)

hours of supply of water to the different localities.

53. Requesting sanction to a portion of the road on the south of the west approach of the French Overbridge being permanently closed and sold to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Notices of Motions.

54. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For inviting attention to the insanitary condition of a cross lane at Toolsiramapada.

55. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For expressing opinion that lists of votes recorded at Municipal Elections, showing the names of candidates for whom the votes of different voters were recorded, should be supplied to candidates who apply for them.

56. From the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne—For framing a rule for prescribing a time limit to the speeches of Councillors at the meetings of the Corporation.

57-58. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary submitting (57) a statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (58) a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

59. Regarding the appointment of an Assistant Engineer for roads.

60. Regarding the question of levying a tax on the Fire Insurance Companies carrying on business in the City.

61. Regarding the construction of timber-framed buildings in the City.

By order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th January, 1916.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARAYAN MADHAVRAV DANGE, has contracted to sell to the purchasers who are our clients the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 17-19 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate lying and being in Sadashiv Street, Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 206 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward, Ward No. [illegible] and Street No. [illegible] and registered in the Register of Land Revenue [illegible] Bombay under No. [illegible] and bounded on the north by the Sadashiv Street on the south by the property of Caliban Motee and on the east by the property of Bhukandas Devchand and on the west by the property of Vishwanath Balaji Ilvadkar and which said land and dwelling house is now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1916.

SURVEYOR & Co.,
1987 Attorneys for the Purchasers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JETHA DEWJI, a cotton Merchant of Bombay and Jalgaon Cutchi Dosa Oswal Jain Hindu Inhabitant. ...Deceased.

Bai GUNGABAI, widow of JETHA DEWJI, of Bombay Jain Hindu Inhabitant residing at Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

WITNESS Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty fourth day of January in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 24th day of Jan. 1916.
Messrs. DASTUR & Co.,
3027 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY and ASSOCIATED COMPANIES inclusive, would be MOVED from their present situation in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, to 70, Apollo Street, as from the 1st February.

THE INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY 2986

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the EASTERN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., and ASSOCIATED COMPANIES inclusive would be MOVED from their present situation in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, to 70, Apollo Street, as from the 1st February.

THE EASTERN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. 2993

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Offices has been removed from No. 16, Apollo Street to 207, Hornby Road, Fort, (Next to Sir J. J. School) from Saturday the 29th January.

3020 SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 8th of February, 1916, for the supply of 15" and 12" Stoneware Pipes and Junctions.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 175 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign th Contract.

6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

7. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender and the successful tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate tendered.

8. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA.
Acting Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office Chinchpokli,
27th Jan. 1916. 3033

THE EMPRESS SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq., Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
3034 Liquidators.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS CO., LTD.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq. Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
3034 Liquidators.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LTD

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq. Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
3034 Liquidators.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS CO., LTD

THE Creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 29th day of February, 1916, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims together with proof thereof and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green, Esq. Chartered Accountant, the Liquidators of the Company at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Any Creditor not sending in such particulars and proof by the abovementioned date will be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1916.

SASSOON DAVID,
W. TURNER GREEN,
3034 Liquidators.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Rs. 25 per share free of incometax equal to 5 per cent will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. in the Company's Office to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GADDUM & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1916. 3025.

NOTICES.

SALE OF GOOD EARTH.

GOOD EARTH in ample quantity in the heart of Bombay. Those in need should apply to Box No. 719, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3019

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. KESHOWDAS GOCULDAS & NAGINDAS PRANJIWANDAS MEHTA, the Trustees of the Indenture of Trust dated the 18th August, 1906, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. RAHIMTOOLA ABDOOL RAHIM & ABDOOLA ABDOOL RAHIM, the executors and trustees of the late HAJEE HAROON SIDICK. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived. All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax (Redeemed) Tenure together with the messuages or tenements and chawl or range of buildings standing thereon situate at French Bridge in Chowpatty, without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement nine hundred and fifty six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old Nos. 204 and 2045 New Nos. 1572 and 1603 Old Survey Nos. 180 and 180 New Survey No. 8000 and 8000 and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2563 (1) Street No. 4 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by road leading to the French Bridge on or towards the South by the property of Nacoda Mahomed Ally Rogay deceased on or towards the East by a public road and on or towards the West by the property of the said Purmanandas Brijmohandas and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Bombay, Dated this 29th day of January 1916
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
3029 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LTD.

NOTICE. RE SALE OF WASTE.

TENDERS for purchases of all kinds of wastes produced during the year, 1916, at the Burhanpur Tapti Mill will be received till 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1916, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Medows Street, Fort.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept any particular or highest tender.

Other terms and conditions from the undersigned.

COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
The Burhanpur Tapti Mill Limited.
2956

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Rs. 6¼ per share free of incometax equal to 5 per cent will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. in the Company's Office to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GADDUM & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th January, 1916. 3024.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

At Messrs. BENNETT and Co's., weekly sale, a magnificent pair of very showy black Arab entires, height 15.1, age six off. The property of a Ruling Chief proceding on a foreign tour. Originally cost Rs. 3,500.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 29th January, 1916.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 8 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.....	6 8 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg....	5 8 2 per case.
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 8 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	5 3 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg....	5 3 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins).	4 10 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 10 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. in tins)	4 10 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk-.	4 0 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

Children makes faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

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AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 52.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
FURNITURE AT PALLI HILL ROAD, BANDRA.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 6TH FEBRUARY, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at Nulwalla's Bungalow at Palli Hill Road, Bandra, very valuable and neat furniture made by Dewji Kanji Wimbridge and others, consisting of dining table, chairs, dumbwaiters, dinner, waggon, meatsafes dining room suits of spring cushions, and tapestry lined chairs, rocking chairs, easy chairs, cabinets, single and double door almirahs, clothes, hanging and gown presses, Curzon chairs, dressing chest of drawers, cheval glasses, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, marble top table, octagon table, cheffoniers, sliding door revolving, book case, hatstands, teak wood, and blackwood chairs, fish knives and forks, flower vases, rich platedware, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, flower pots, golf balls and chicks, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of Miss H. M. Green the Principal of Bai Avabai Petit Parsee Girl's Orphanage.

One vis-a-vis and a white arab horse and one English rickshaw.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale date. The Catalogues will be printed.

SALE ON MONDAY, AT 2 P.M.
WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st January, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, horses and carriages, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and household and office furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with tapestry, office chairs, mirror door almyrahs, sideboards, dressing and writing tables, big show case, glass door book-cases, book stands, marble top centre tables, teapoys, towel horse, wall clock, iron cots, commodes, semi-grand piano, etc.

The property of an European Military Officer going to the war—

The set of Encyclopoedia of Literature with bookstand, lots of books, revolving chairs, dining table, 2 cylinder prested coil, box containing Priedahas and sundries, one combined hanging and shelf almyrah, one writing table, one book-case by John Roberts, steel trunks, one blackwood, carved sofa, etc., etc.

By the order of B. L. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of following insolvents:—

Chanigama Mutua[illegible] & others.
5 bad coins.
Abdul Kader Rasulbhai Surti and others.
1 show case, 4 handis and pictures.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred handsome Victoria.
The property of an Arab gentleman—
1 bay mare, goes in saddle and harness.

ON VIEW.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.).

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of January, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable household neat-made furniture (made to order) by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, meatsafe, sideboard, drawing room Chesterfield comfortable spring cushion suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry easy rocking and Curzon chairs, artistic cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes, hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, cheval glass, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, marble top round and octagon table, fancy tile top teapoys, corner cabinets, chiffoniers, palmstands, sliding glass door and revolving book cases, hatstands, Singapore cane furniture pieces, blackwood chairs with rich engravings, dressing and writing tables, big Persian carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, free-wheel bicycle, very large grandfather clock, teakwood, blackwood and iron single and double bedsteads, towel horse, wash-hand tables, flower vases, rich platedware, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, flower pots, cooking utnsils, etc.

The property of L. J. Worgan, Esq., Deputy Accountant-General, Secretariat.

Also one square brougham by Offord and Son.

1 8-10 h.p. Rover motor car two-seated.
One motor cycle in good order.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 4-30 P.M.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION Sale of valuable landed property at Wadala (Sewree) in Matunga together with the mill buildings and the machinery therein known as the Matunga cotton mills.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Goculdass Dayaram Master an insolvent and with the consent of the surviving mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on the premises the land hereditaments and premises hereunder described together with the mill building standing thereon and the machinery therein and spare parts and other articles lying there and known as the Matunga Cotton Mills on SUNDAY the 30th day of January, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka ground situate lying and being at Wadala in Matunga in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of the public road, leading from Naigaum to Sewree and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward "F" No. 3392 and Street No. 633 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 47, 50, 62, 63, 66 etc., new Nos. C/14794, 14799, 14820, 14822, 14828, etc., and new survey Nos. 1 to 11/2163, containing by admeasurement 4449 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east partly by the ground of Dhunji Kan Thakoor, partly by the ground of Morarji Luxman Thakoor, on the West by Sewree Road, on the South by the ground of Anundrao Narayen Dabhoolker and on the North partly by the ground of Sunwar Narayen Thakoor, partly by the ground of Gasper Antone Sarao and partly by the ground of Joshi Juggonnath Devjee.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Sewree Road, in the Registration Sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 916 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 57, New No. A/14810, and New Survey No. 1/2162, and also portion of New Survey No. 2/2162, and bounded on the North by the ground of Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, on the South by the property of Dayaram Jugjiwan Master, on the East by the ground of Gasper Antone Sarao and on the West by the property of Dayaram Jugjiwan Master.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and also for particulars regarding mill machinery, spare parts apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Official Assignee at their Office, at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th January, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Very Important to Mill Owners, Colour and Chemical Merchants, Mill and Gin Stores Suppliers.

AUCTION SALE of Sulphur Green Colour, Shulphur Brown Colour, Sulphur Yellow Colour, Sulphate of Alumina (Powder), 20 and 16 per cent. Alizarine, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors concerned:—

4 kegs each half cwt Sulphur Green.
6 kegs each half cwt Sulphur Yellow.
8 kegs each half cwt Sulphur Brown.
6 kegs each 4 cwt Sulphate of Alumina (powder).
2 tons 16 per cent. Alizarine (genuine quality, original packing).
1 ton 20 per cent. Alizarine (genuine quality, original packing).
10 casks each 1 cwt. Bisulphate of Soda.

By order of the concerned:—

1 cask 1 cwt. sulphur Blue R.
2 casks each 125 lbs. Immedial Dark Blue.
1 cask 1 cwt. Alizarine Chlorate Red 16 per cent.
1 cask 1 cwt. Alizarine Orange 16 per cent.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid and lots taken delivery of within four days of the sale.

P.S.—The kegs of Alizarine will be sold as per original weights.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, the 1st February, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their godown in Hummum Street, next to Messrs. Duke and Sons' Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for auction sale) the very valuable high class substantial and neat polished household and office teak and blackwood furniture, consisting of dining tables for 6 persons, blackwood dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, sideboards, blackwood marble top centre tables, tapestry and leather lined drawing room spring cushioned suits of sofas and chairs, mahoganized artistic mirored cabinets, easy and low chairs, rocking chairs, curzon chairs, easels, square tiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy vases, revolving book cases, office chairs, writing and office tables, ladies writing tables, bookstands, carpets, large size panel glass screens, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chests of drawers, dressing tables, washing tables, towel horses, baba easy chairs, dirty clothes baskets, umbrella stands, hatstands, verandah benches, iron folding chairs for the garden, table lamps, English dinner sets, rich glassware and crockeryware, etc., etc. the property of an English gentleman left for home including that of others.

The above furniture is on view.

N.B.—The above sale includes a number of marble topped octagon tables and glass and panel screens to suit Hotels and Restaurants.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th Jan., 1916.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNTY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF NICELY SITUATED PLOTS OF LAND FOR BUNGALOWS ETC., ON MALBAR HILL ROAD:

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1916, AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 6th February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell the following valuable plots of Land on the premises under instructions from the owner.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground, situate lying and being in the Island of Bombay on the Malabar Hill Road, bearing Collector's Old No. 323 New No. 3128, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 2/7293 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 2490 (2) Street No. 433 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the East by the property of Chatoorbhuj Hemraj and on or towards the West by the property of Osman Haji Abdulla.

The land described above is divided into plots as under which will be sold singly or otherwise as convenient.

Plot No.	About Square Yards.
1	699
2	696
3	813
4	1,014
5	1,047
6	1,038
7	1,183

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of plan please apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, at their office No. 29 Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

N.B.—Building sites so well situated on Malabar Hill are rare, and we invite special attention of Gentlemen interested in sound investments to this Auction Sale.

VALUABLE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AT PALLI HILL, BANDRA.

Under instructions from the owners Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will, on Sunday the 30th January 1916, sell the following valuable landed properties by public auction on the Mala Garden property (being Lot No. 1 here in).

Lot No. 1 Mala Garden Property
Sale at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, situate lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, at Palli Hill Road, known as Mala Garden Property, together with one house, verandah stable, one shop and two pucca built wells, and admeasuring 7330 yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 328 Pot Nos. 1 and 2, Survey No. 266, Pot Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 7, Survey No. 265 Pots No. 8 and 9, Survey No. 269 Pot No. 13 and 14 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by a public passage leading to chapel on or towards the South by the property of Manoel Gonsalves, on or towards the East by the property of Francis D'Souza and on or towards the West by Palli Mala Road.

The property is just opposite to Jalbhai Seth's property facing the Sea and has got mango trees yielding about Rs 400 a year.

Lot No. 2 Gymkhana Garden Property
Sale at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, situate, lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka Salsette, District Thana, at Palli Hill adjoining European Gymkhana and known as Gymkhana Garden Property, admeasuring 15,111 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 259 Pot Nos. 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, Survey No. 255 Pots No. 12, 13, 15, and 16 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Rogers Mathew D'Silva on or towards the South by the European Gymkhana, on or towards the East partly by the property of Land Building Co. and partly by the land of the Bombay Land Company and European residences and on or towards the West by public fields.

The property is situated next to European Gymkhana and has about 500 Mango trees yielding about Rs. 600 a year, while the Land Revenue Tax is only Rs. 18 per annum.

The purchaser will be given a maketable Title of the properties.

P. S.—Private offers for all or any of the above lots may be sent to the Vendors' Attorneys or to the undersigned.

For further particulars and inspection of plan etc., apply to the owners' Attorneys, Messrs. Bhimji and Co. at their office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 29th January, 1915.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & C

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Prices on application.

AMUSEMENTS

!! AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER !!
NEVER TO BE DREAMT OF

"A KINGDOM FOR A COIN"

Admirable Charming Wonderful and Thrilling
55,000 FEET—The most Sensational Serial—55,000 FEET.
First Instalment 7,000 Feet Six Parts.

THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME

THE BROKEN COIN	THE BROKEN COIN	THE BROKEN COIN
Author EMERSON HAUGH	Leading Woman GRACE CUNARD	Leading Man FRANCIS FORD

Rs. 1,000 CASH 12 PRIZES Rs. 1,000

SATURDAY & SUNDAY FOUR SHOWS—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
DAILY 3 SHOWS 7 p.m., 8-45 p.m. & 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Special Matinee Sunday, 3-30 p.m. Extra Prizes.
USUAL HALF RATES
Season passes entirely suspended.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, Tele: No. 1266.

DON'T MISS THIS

The Leading Man & Director.
Francis Ford

Francis Ford is the most versatile member of the great Moving Picture World to-day.

Not only is he a star of the first magnitude but a writer of the highest type of scenarios, as director and producer, he has made an undying mark in every branch of the game.

His great sensational success in "Lucille Love," the first great serial photoplay ever produced, stamped him as a past-master of the 33rd degree in the production of the highest grade of masterpieces of photoplay art.

Wherever films are shown, Francis Ford is unanimously hailed as the "Uncrowned King of the Screen." Not only is he an actor of marked brilliance and versatility but his productions are far and away beyond those to which the ordinary producer usually confines his efforts.

Movie Fans know him as a brother and look for his productions with an interest born of the knowledge that whatever Francis Ford does is bound to be brilliant.

Not only will he play the leading male part in "The Broken Coin," but he will direct every phase of the production of this great serial.

The Leading Woman
Grace Cunard

To call Grace Cunard "The Most Wonderful Girl on the Screen" is merely to give an extra shade of color to the Lily.

Whether for her beauty, clever acting, splendid costumes, diversity of talent or any of a hundred other qualifications, she stands alone on a pinnacle of her own greatness.

To millions of fans all over the world, the mention of moving pictures brings up the thought of Grace Cunard, so associated is she in their minds with everything that is best in the photoplay world.

Backed up by the wonderful skill and versatile talents of her co-partner and director, Francis Ford, she has attained a position from which nothing can dislodge her.

If she had done nothing beside her wonderful work in the great "Lucille Love" stories, she would have made herself famous by this one great performance alone.

In addition to all this Miss Cunard is herself a Scenario writer of renown with many of famous photoplays to her credit. She knows the motion picture business from A to Z and is never at a loss for either action or incident.

Miss Cunard plays the leading woman in "The Broken Coin," opposite Francis Ford.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

9-30 TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT 9-30.

MR. WOLSELEY CHARLES BRILLIANT CO.

"THE SCAMPS" FAREWELL.
"THE SCAMPS" FAREWELL.

BOMBAY MUST GET RID OF THESE SCAMPS TO-NIGHT.
We'll have no more of them—till next time.
NEW PROGRAMME. NEW SONGS. NEW DANCES.

SEE { THE SCAMPS CHORAL SOCIETY!
THE SCAMPS RAGTIME DRAMA!

A POT-POURRI OF ALL THE WINNERS.

Farewell to the Merriest, Daintiest and Prettiest Vaudeville Entertainment touring!

6-30 p.m. To-night. 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-morrow.
A FULL AND COMPLETE CINEMA PROGRAMME.

"THE SPENDER"

OR "THE FORTUNES OF PETER!"

A fine Pathe Drama of a Spendthrift in 5 acts.
PATHE'S GAZETTE: EXCELSIOR COMEDIES: KINEMACOLOR

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. Telephone 1882.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

The 4th, 5th and 6th Episodes of

THE BLACK BOX
THE BLACK BOX

Not the biggest, but undoubtedly the best and the greatest Mystery Serial.

2nd Week. 8,000 Feet. 6 Parts.

Mystery is what our Patrons want. Here are MANY kinds and DEGREES of SHIVERY MYSTERY in the most BAFFLINGLY MYSTERIOUS VEIN, by England's greatest Mystery Fictionist. It is heart-agitating, soul-stirring, nerve-warming, thrilling, dramatic, full of snal and ginger, qualities to suit every kind of taste.

An anthropid ape, an ape man, an atavistic servant, a learned scientist, an expert criminologist, a beautiful girl, and a mysterious and inexplicable force, these are the dramatis personae of this engrossing story. Breathless scenes in each episode, that brings you gasping to the edge of your seat.

CHARLES CHAPLIN, CHARLES CHAPLIN, CHARLES CHAPLIN.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7, 8-45, 10-30 (S. T.)
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5-15 (S. T.)
POPULAR HALF RATES.
Illustrated booklet:—One Anna.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

Commencing Tuesday, February 1st.
Maurice E. Bandmann brings
THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.
12 Nights only. 12 Nights only.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.
The Hit of London and Calcutta
The exceedingly Clever Musical Comedy
"THE ONLY GIRL"
Now crowding the Apollo Theatre, London.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd.
The play of the moment. The sensation of London.
"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"
Now in its second year at the Royalty Theatre, London.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd.
The ever popular
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."
Still running at the Gaiety Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th.
Cyril Maude's London Triumph
"GRUMPY"
which has taken London & Calcutta by storm.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 5th
The exceedingly funny Review of Reviews
"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"
A fitting successor to "Step This Way."

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY, 6th
The screamingly Funny and Nutty Farcical Comedy
"OH I SAY"
Adapted from the French Farce "Une Nuit des Noces."
A roar from start to finish.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Home of Celebrities,
TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT!
AT 9-30 P.M.
Opening of the
CHARLES HOWITT
AND
A. PHILLIPS COMPANY'S
SEASON
The epoch-making play
"MILESTONES"
A period playof showing the evolution of dress, fashion and human nature from 1860 to 1885 and from thence to the present day. The action of the play is most interesting.

MONDAY, 31st. JAN.
Hall Caine's Great Drama
"THE PRODIGAL SON"
The story of two men in love with the same girl. The man who marries her leaves home with her sister after she died through his neglect. The Prodigal Son is ruined by this woman and returns home the wiser.

TUESDAY, 1st FEB.
The Thrilling Canadian Drama
THE LAND OF PROMISE.
This play describes the happening to a poor girl who seeks her fortune in Canada. She is married to a farmer who wants a woman to be his drudge. How the pair finally find love and happiness one must visit the Royal Opera House to learn.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEB.
The Charming Mystical Comedy
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS"
This is the dream of a selfish man who puts his own comfort before the happiness of others. He dreams that he has become a poor man, and his experiences in the slums completely alter his character.

THURSDAY, 3rd FEB.
The Screaming Farce:
"WHAT THE BUTTLER SAW."

FRIDAY, 4th FEB.
Somerset Mangham's Charming Comedy
"JACK STRAW."

SATURDAY, 5th FEB.
Martin Harvey's
Great Classic Drama:
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
The L[illegible] ..Charles Howitt.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
Booking at ROSE & Co.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE AS USUAL.

Friday, 4th February 1916
GRAND
MOONLIGHT DOMINO DANCE
from 9-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.
All Dancers must wear Domino Masks which can be had from SOUNDY & Co., at twelve annas and Re. 1-4 each.

Tuesday, 15th February 1916
SECOND
GRAND FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY,

CHARNI ROAD.

Telephone 2020.

***Time*—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.**

MATINEES ON SAT. & SUNDAY 5 p.m.

Prices as Usual.

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

THE BIGGEST & BEST SERIAL YET.

TO-NIGHT SEVENTH AND EIGHTH EPISODES, INTENSELY THRILLING AND EXCITING.

NOTICE.

A Special Entrance and Box Office is now provided for Balcony Seats.

A portion of our gardens will also be exclusively reserved for the use of our better class patrons.

Programme includes latest Gazette, a Scientific Film and a Comedy by M. Wiffles.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.

LAST NIGHT OF THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

8-45 P. M. TO-NIGHT 6-45 P. M.

The Gorgeous French Drama:

"RICHELIEU"

Max Linder in the Farce

"THE PERSUASIVE POWER OF A REVOLVER"

The laughable French Comedy

"YOUTH MUST HAVE ITS DAY".

and PATHE GAZETTE.

TO-MORROW AT 6-45 AND 10 P.M.

King Baggott in

THE MARBLE HEART.

The dream adventures of an ancient Greek sculptor and the real ones of a modern artist.

LIZZIE BREAKS INTO THE HAREM.

How the household drudge jumps out of the frying-pan into the fire but rescued by her bean at the last moment.

Still another Farce:

THE RIDDLE OF THE SILK STOCKINGS.

How dummy legs deceived the jealous ladies. King Baggott in an entirely different role.

And also latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Fericadan Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

3 HALVAS of different description such as:. (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Div). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds. (*c*) Gummy Halva. (*d*) Rose scented Halva (*e*) Vanilla Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva (*g*) Ice Cream Halva. (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. orders will receive our attention The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.

Managing Director,

37, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

FREE! Do you wish to know "How to make the Best Quality Rose, Jasmine, Lily, Lotus and Sweet Scented Hair Oils at a very cheap cost at your own home?" If so please write us at once and mention this paper.

S. PAUL & Co., Perfumers, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B15

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27.

Banca	Phillips	London Dec. 16

Jan. 28.

Vigo	Steele	Hull Nov. 24
Craigendoran	Galbraith	Port Sudan Jan. 12

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28.

City of Lahore	Liddlay	Karachi
Perla	Ross	Marseilles
Silksworth Hall	Williamson	Hull

The following steamer entered the dock for loading:—

Steamer Henametal for Calcutta

The following vessel received port clearance on Friday:—

Steamer Peking for Colombo

Jan. 28.

S. S. Banca:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Banca, 3,794 tons, Captain G. Phillips, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday afternoon from London, which port she left on the 16th December, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Vigo:—The steamer Vigo, 2,020 tons, Captain J. Steele, arrived here yesterday from Hull, which port she left on the 24th November, with general goods on board.

S. S. Perla:—The steamer Perla, 3,440 tons, Captain W. H. Ross, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

S. S. Silksworth Hall:—The steamer Silksworth Hall, 3,041 tons, Captain F. Williamson, sailed yesterday for Hull via Suez Canal, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Craigendoran:—The steamer Craigendoran, 1,778 tons, Captain Galbraith, arrived here yesterday from Port Sudan, in ballast.

S. S. Peking:—The steamer Peking, 2,217 tons, Captain H. B. Melchior, will sail today for Colombo, with general goods on board.

Friday, 28th Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Rajah	McLennon	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Palamcotta	Downleg	M. M. & Co
D. & E. Bahadur	Dooley	T. M. & Co
F. Hartlepool	Ward	Ralli Bros.
G. Haru Maru	Ede	N. Y. Kaisha
M. Nairung		T. M. & Co
O. Barton	Home	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Fernley	Potts	L. Dreyfus & Co
Q. Jane Radcliffe	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri		B. S. N. Co
Ponanji		B. S. N. Co
Satranji		B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Orla	Moe	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Peking	Melchior	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Atagosan Maru	Harie	N. Y. Kaisha
7 Avienmoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
8 Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
10 & 11 Howorth	Ferguson	W. & A. G. & Co
15 Hanametal	Lennox	M. M. Shirazi

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Berbera	Steadman	M. M. & Co
17 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

H. D. D.

Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Urlana		M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Banca	Phillips	P. & O. Co
Craigendoran	Gallrith	
Flor-de-Diu	Nacoda	G. Bhimji
Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Vigo	Steels	

EXPORTS.

Jan. 28.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 7 bales woollen cuttings, M. A. Kayum; 5 bales cotton and woollen cuttings, M. A. Kayum; 4 bales cotton and woollen carpets, H. G. H. Mahomed and Sons; 200 cwts. cashew nuts, G. H. Bendally; 100 cwts. cashew nuts, P. A. Dossal and Son; 200 cwts. cashew nuts, J. M. Rahimtoola; 208 cwts. gum olibanum, A. Chagla and Co.; 240 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Moledina; 187 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Mahomed and Sons; 250 cwts. gum olibanum G. Suchidina and Co.; 600 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 300 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 21 cwts. Balladona roots, Cox's Shipping Agency; 250 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 99 cwts. gum Arabic, E. Moledina; 403 cwts. gum Arabic, S. Khetsey and Co.; 168 bales hemp, K. Visram and Co.; 74 bales fibre, Allen Brothers and Co.; 140 bales hemp, S. Peermahomed; 17 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 2 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 58 bales cow hides, A. and E. H. Mahomed; 1 bale goat skin, A. and E. H. Mahomed; 15 bales sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 22 bales cow hides, H. A. Omer and Sons.

Berbera (s) 1,400 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 3 pots rose oil, S. Rowji and Co.; 750 cwts. kismiss, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 2 pots rose oil, E. Nowroji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Orla (s) 18,002 cwts. linseed, M. B. Kaisha; 32,000 cwts. cotton seed, M. B. Kaisha; 4,002 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha.

Barton (s) 5,060 cwts. castor seed, K. M. Nathoo; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 28,000 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 7,992 cwts. cotton seed, G. Bhimji; 4,000 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 161 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BOULOGNE.

Craigendoran (s) 4,600 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Haworth (s) 29,748 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

Bellaseo (s) 60,000 cwts. cotton seed Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Jane Radcliffe (s) 2,993 cwts. groundnuts, John Fachiri; 50 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.

Hartlepool (s) 1,980 cwts. mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin (s) 100 bales cotton twist, I. David; 450 cwts. myrabolams, H. Essoofally.

FOR KOBE.

Atagosan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(4th Sunday after Epiphany, 30th Jan.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle). Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E Flat; Hymns, 214, 546, 322, 522; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Chants. Hymns, 271, 550, 31. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 p.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English) Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi), Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marthi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu): 10 a.m., Matins. Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8.30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. [redacted] Evensong and Ser[redacted]

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Schools.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort; Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland, 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Praise List: Psalm 27 tune 63, Paraphrase 26, tune 68, Hymns 40, 371 (2nd tune), 11 (2nd tune). Offertory.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 5 p.m. Service for young people; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B[redacted] English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's School Hour in Union Hall

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H Sheriff; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 5-45 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H Sheriff; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (M[redacted] S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla Elphinstone Road, Parel; Elphinstone Road, Parel, Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL

American Mission Church.—Hur[redacted] Church, New Nagpada Road. Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 School; 10 a.m. Sunday Sch[redacted] Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spread 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; [redacted] ing on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Go[redacted] Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday Sc[redacted] Afternoon Service: Preacher, [redacted] Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposit[redacted] Middle Colaba. Minister Rev[redacted] Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Se[redacted] cher: Rev. A. E. Hubbar[redacted] Evening Service, Preacher [redacted] Hubbard: Sunday School a[redacted] Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVE[redacted]

Seventh-Day Adventist, Ch[redacted] Bunder (Opposite Watson[redacted] Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m[redacted] Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sa[redacted] Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bib[redacted] Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses, 6 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses. 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus. —Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m. 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6.30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses: 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prarthana Samaj.—Prof. N. G. Welinkar, will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday, at 5.30 p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Observatory, Colaba, is [redacted] inches for index correction and [redacted] inches for attached thermometer. To reduce to Sea Level [redacted] inches must be added. Time, [redacted] unable to [redacted] reading of [redacted] increased or [redacted] degrees [redacted] attached [redacted] or above [redacted] In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the slip's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 9 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER Depth. on Still.	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER Depth. on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in
Fri.	28	m 3 42	26 3	28	m 10 21	17 7
		5 23a	25 0		10 31a	21 8
Sat.	29	m 4 41	25 6	29	m 11 37	17 6
		6 53a	25 3			
Sun.	30	m 6 2	24 11	30	m 0 41	22 9
		8 30a	26 3		1 1a	17 5
Mon.	31	m 7 33	24 11	31	m 2 23	21 7
		9 31a	27 6		2 15a	16 4
	Feb.					
Tues.	1	m 8 59	25 7	1	m 3 32	20 5
		10 20a	28 9		3 16a	15 6
Wed.	2	m 10 3	26 6	2	m 4 23	19 2
		11 3a	29 9		4 9a	14 11
Thur.	3	m 10 56	27 6	3	m 5 7	17 11
		11 43a	30 4		4 56a	14 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
23 (Friday)	7h. 14m.	6h 29m.
22 (Saturday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 30m.
23 (Sunday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 30m.
31 (Monday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 31m.
Feb. 1 (Tuesday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 31m.
2 (Wednesday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 32m.
3 (Thursday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 32m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916 January 28d.	6h	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	" February 3d.	9h.	35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	" " 11d.	3h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	" " 19d.	7h.	58-6m. a.m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 27th January, 1916.

[redacted] of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

[redacted] meter corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.943 Inches.
[redacted] erature of Air ..	76.1 degrees.
[redacted] Bulb Thermometer ..	70.1 "
[redacted] point ..	67.4 "
[redacted] ive humidity of Air ..	0.749 "
[redacted] t of cloudy sky (the whole sky [redacted] idy—10) ..	0.0 "
[redacted] mum Temperature of Air ..	83.1 "
[redacted] mum do. do ..	68.9 "
[redacted] al direction of Wind from midnight [redacted] idnight ..	ESE, NNE, ESE, WNW.
[redacted] sent of Wind do do.	110 Miles.

[redacted] he Coimbatore Sessions Judge has [redacted] d notice to the counsels for the par[redacted] n the Cooncor Abduction Case that he [redacted] deliver judgment on Monday the [redacted] nstant.

[redacted] e scheme of the Sanatan Dharma [redacted] e in Lahore is progressing satisfac[redacted] and some of the promoters had re[redacted] y occasion to wait upon his Honour the [redacted] tenant-Governor, who expressed his [redacted] athy with the scheme and promised [redacted] cial assistance.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan 28.

Local precipitation occurred in Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, and South Baluchistan. Weather is disturbed at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, where Muscat reports three inches of rain. This disturbance will probably affect North-West India in the course of a day or two.

Forecast:—Some precipitations in north-west India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th January 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind and west Rajputana and lightly clouded in east Rajputana. The air is drier than usual and temperature is in excess in Rajputana. Night temperature continues in moderate to fairly large excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiavar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has risen and is now generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in Berar and at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess at most stations.

General Remarks.—Conditions are unsettled in north-west India and to a slight extent in the Arabian Sea between Muscat and Karachi. Pasni reports 0.48in. of rain.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan and Sind and possibly in the Pun[redacted]

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 [redacted] m. on FRIDAY, the 28th of [redacted]

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total fall Novem'ber to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th) ..	64.7	49.9	82	0.05	3.05	—4.29
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (27th) ..	73.6	63.2	90	0.28	0.89	—1.44
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	75.5	52.7	64	..	0.13	—0.53
Rawalpindi ..	69.5	44.1	72	..	0.23	—3.26
Lahore ..	67.7	47.3	79	..	0.17	—1.25
Hissar ..	74.0	46.9	51	..	0.02	..
Ambala ..	71.9	45.1	74	..	0.28	—2.11
Delhi ..	73.2	51.2	60	..	0.02	—1.45
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	75.8	51.8	41	..	0	—0.90
Mainpuri ..	74.6	47.2	57	..	0.01	—1.20
Jhansi ..	80.4	51.3	44	..	0.24	—0.77
Cawnpore ..	74.0	47.7	90	..	0.02	—1.07
Allahabad ..	73.9	46.5	82	..	0.14	—1.20
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	71.3	55.6	77	..	0	—0.47
Karachi ..	77.2	65.5	73	..	0.13	—0.58
Ajmer ..	79.8	50.4	55	..	0.05	—0.75
Jaipore ..	80.7	52.3	45	..	0.11	—0.71
Kotah ..	82.0	54.6	37	..	0	—0.53
Mount Abu ..	72.6	57.2	37	..	0	—0.62
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	85.6	55.7	70	..	0	—0.19
Dwarka ..	80.4	65.6	81	..	0.19	0.09
Veraval ..	83.4	60.6	57	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot ..	90.0	55.8	35	..	0	—0.31
Bhavnagar Para ..	88.8	59.0	68	..	0	—0.32
Surat ..	92.7	62.3	60	..	0	—0.23
Ahmedabad ..	91.5	62.6	27	..	0	—0.21
Deesa ..	91.4	59.4	45	..	0	—0.28
Neemuch ..	81.7	52.8	50	..	0.06	—0.47
Indore ..	84.3	52.2	49	..	0.66	—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	78.8	47.9	61	..	0.15	—1.31
Saugor ..	79.6	53.4	24	..	0.09	—1.41
Hoshangabad ..	81.5	52.2	46	..	0.12	—1.09
Khandwa ..	88.4	52.3	56	..	0.03	—0.31
Akola ..	90.5	59.2	50	..	1.72	0.27
Amroati ..	89.0	65.2	49	..	0.45	—0.97
Nagpur ..	87.1	58.2	50	..	0.16	—1.42
Chanda ..	88.3	62.6	76	..	0.62	—0.66
Raipur ..	84.2	56.6	54	..	0.33	—0.54
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.1	69.5	81	..	0.09	—0.45
Ratnagiri ..	84.7	69.7	62	..	0.81	0.14
Mormugao ..	84.5	70.1	84	..	0.94	—0.23
Karwar ..	85.9	67.0	80	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	91.3	56.5	46	..	0.16	—0.61
Ahmednagar ..	87.2	57.6	54	..	3.40	2.32
Poona ..	89.6	58.9	70	..	0.38	—0.74
Sholapur ..	88.9	64.3	58	..	1.27	—0.21
Bijapur ..	87.5	64.7	48	..	0.43	—0.77
Belgaum ..	83.4	57.5	61	..	1.70	—0.21
Ahmedabad ..	87.6	61.5	45	..	1.82	0.77
Nizamabad (Indore).	89.5	61.7	62	..	0.88	0.05
Hyderabad ..	88.8	62.6	82	..	0.79	—0.47
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	89.6	68.7	54	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut ..	85.8	68.7	72	..	13.29	7.02
Cochin ..	92.0	69.7	61	..	8.84	0.35
Colombo ..	87.5	67.4	85	..	27.84	6.94
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	83.8	66.3	82	..	20.73	14.51
Bellary ..	89.3	62.6	58	..	7.28	5.09
Cuddapah ..	90.5	64.3	67	..	9.44	4.81
Madras ..	85.1	64.0	83	..	21.24	1.40
Bangalore ..	81.3	55.0	75	..	3.60	0.02
Coimbatore ..	86.8	61.8	71	..	6.76	1.85
Trichinopoly ..	88.2	63.1	74	..	12.73	4.60
Negapatam ..	83.8	72.0	61	..	24.23	—4.13

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Nevinson : Essays in Reaction ..	4	8
Collier : Germany and the Germans..	5	10
" England and the English ..	5	10
Walpole : Essays Political and Biographica	7	14
Dimnet ; France Herself Again ..	12	0
Duncan-Johnston : With the British Red Cross in Turkey	3	12
Guerber : Myths of Norsemen ..	5	10
Davis : Myths and Legends of Japan	5	10
Ebbutt : Hero Myths and Legends of British Race	5	10
Nivedita and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy: Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists	11	4
Lang : Poetry of Empire. Nineteen Centuries of British History ..	2	4
Prince Von Bulow : Imperial Germany	1	8

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COMMERCIAL.

EMPIRE'S TRADE.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON.

The Imperial aspects of the many problems concerning trade during and after the war will be discussed at a special conference of the British Imperial Council of Commerce, which it has been decided to hold in London during the week beginning June 5 next. The Council is the representative body of Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and its next conference had been arranged to take place at Toronto in the autumn of this year. A postponement, however, was decided on till next year, and in view of this, and of the importance of the many questions now before the commercial community, the Executive Committee have decided on the special conference to be held in London. All members of the Council will be invited to attend, as well as a certain number of special delegates from overseas and the United Kingdom.

In a circular issued in connection with the conference Mr. Charles E. Musgrave, the secretary, says:—

"The question of trade during and after the war is now engaging the serious attention of chambers of commerce in this country, and evidence is forthcoming that it is also being dealt with in other parts of the Empire. While the assent of the Home, Dominion, and Colonial Governments will be necessary to any legislative measures which may be proposed in accordance with local needs and aspirations, the adoption of a common policy in regard to certain aspects of the question is clearly desirable.

"The consideration of this common policy is within the scope of the objects which the British Imperial Council of Commerce was formed to promote, and therefore the proposed conference will afford a fitting opportunity of dealing with the question, and, to some extent, preparing the way for further action in connection with the congress in 1917.

"The Executive Committee will notify the detailed arrangements for the 1916 Conference in due course, and in the meantime they beg to submit the following provisional programme for consideration:—

FISCAL QUESTIONS.

"(a) The adoption of a system of preferential tariffs within the Empire.

"(b) The question of perferential trade relations between the British Empire and allied nations.

"(c) The measures which should be taken within the Empire against enemy countries in respect of manufactured goods and shipping.

"(d) Measures against the dumping of enemy goods within the British Empire.

LEGISLATIVE QUESTIONS

"(a) Amendment of the laws relating to nationalisation.

"(b) Compulsory registration of aliens throughout the Empire.

"(c) The question of licences to trade and other regulations affecting foreign firms and companies.

"(d) The prohibition of contracts with aliens which may have the effect of restraining Imperial trade.

"(e) Reform of patents and designs and trade marks law, with the object of establishing a uniform basis throughout the Empire.

"(f) The application of the principle of Imperial preference in taxation and the adjustment of the present system by which double Income-tax is charged within the Empire.

VOLUNTARY ACTION.

"(a) Limitation of membership of chambers of commerce, etc., to British-born subjects.

"(b) Appointment of additional trade commissioners by the respective Governments of the Empire.

"(c) Encouragement of inter-Imperial trade exhibitions.

"(d) The promotion of closer trade and social relations with the Empire and in relation to allied countries.

"No doubt it will be possible to add other items under the three divisions outlined as regards trade during and after the war, and the committee will be pleased to consider additional suggestions which may reach them prior to the issue of the final programme, but it is felt that in order to be effective and lead to practical results any undue extension of the items will be undesirable. It must be borne in mind that the conference is mainly concerned with, and will be representative of, the Empire as a whole, and, therefore, purely local considerations must be left for separate treatment by the constituent bodies in consultation with their own Government, or for individual action. As at present proposed, the conference will devote three days to the consideration of its business, and in the present circumstances no social functions are contemplated.

"It is proposed to appoint an advisory committee, with power to consider and decide what resolutions shall be put forward for discussion at the conference; but in the meantime the executive committee commend the foregoing proposals to the favourable consideration of the members of the council."

COTTON INDUSTRY IN CHINA.

China has hitherto had very few cotton mills outside the treaty ports, but it appears further attempts will be made to alter this state of things, although the fate of the recent monopoly scheme does not seem very encouraging. The parties who were given a monopoly in Chihli, Shantung, and Honan, with the prospect of a further one in Shansi at some future time, were to establish the Hwahsin Weaving Company, with a capital of ten million dollars, of which it was coolly proposed the Government should supply 40 per cent. The Government were also to guarantee 8 per cent. interest for five years on the private capital introduced, to exempt all the company's machinery, yarn, and other materials from likin and all forms of taxation, and to insist upon any rivals who set up in business paying the company a royalty. Strange as it may seem, these terms were conceded, a monopoly being granted for 30 years. The vernacular press, however, at once denounced the scheme as one which would soon place the whole of the cotton trade in the hands of a few influential men, the argument being that if a monopoly could be obtained so easily in three provinces it could be extended with equal facility to the others. The Japanese in Pekin are also believed to have opposed the scheme, which was plainly against the interests of all importers, and within a week of the granting of the monopoly it was quietly cancelled.

COTTON SPINNING IN JAPAN.

His Majesty's Commercial Attache at Yokohama, Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G., has sent to the Department of Commerce and Industry, India, an extract from the local press giving some particulars of the new cotton-spinning machinery which has recently been ordered by, or which it is proposed to instal in, the various Japanese mills. This will not fail to interest those concerned with the industry in India. It is not possible to ascertain exactly what the number of spindles to be purchased will be, but Mr. Crowe is informed that the total will be about 320,000 spindles, which corresponds with the number given in the press extract referred to. This reads as follows: "The Japanese cotton-milling industry has been making steady progress in recent years, from 100,000 to 200,000 new spindles being installed annually. As the money market has been slack, and building cheap this year, many cotton mills are in the course of extending their plant, and the number of spindles now being installed, or contemplated, is said to be about 320,000. New spindles to the number of 26,204 and 1,072 weaving looms will, it is stated, be ready for operation in the course of a month or two in various cotton mills, and, although the work has not yet been commenced, 296,256 new spindles will shortly be installed. These figures may be subject to certain changes, but it can safely be asserted that some 300,000 spindles are planned to be installed. The date on which the new spindles will come into operation may differ, but it is expected they will all be in full operation by the beginning of next year at the latest. With this new addition the number of spindles at work for 1916 will total over 3,000,000."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" " Imports	15,000
Mid. Americans	8.08—3
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	unchgd 11.40
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 12.03—15 July 12.37—19
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar 12.82—20 July 12.30—20

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	29,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January,	7.74	
Jan.-Feb.	7.74	
Feb.-Mar.	7.70	
Mar.-apr.	7.68	—11
Aprl.-May	7.65	
May-Jun.	7.61	
Jun.-July.	7.58	
July-Aug.	7.54	—10
Aug.-Sept.	7.43	
Sept.-Oct.	7.30	
Oct.-Nov.	7.23	
Nov.-Dec.	7.19	—8
Dec.-Jan.	7.15	
Jan.-Feb.	7.10	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Jan.	7.85	10
Jan.-Feb.	7.85	10
Feb.-March	7.81	11
March-April	7.79	10
April-May	7.76	9
May-June	7.72	9
June-July	7.68	9
July-Aug.	7.64	9
Aug.-Sept.	7.53	9
Sept.-Oct.	7.38	9
Oct.-Nov.	7.31	9
Nov.-Dec.	7.27	8
Dec Jan.	7.23	9
Jan. Feb.	7.18	9

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5.90	
" " Fully Good ..	6.05	
" " Fine ..	6.20	
" Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.34	
" " Fully Good	6.48	
" " Fine	6.63	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	6.40	Unchanged.
" " Fine ..	6.70	
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	7.60	
" " "Fully Good" ..	7.75	
" " "Fine" ..	7.90	
" Scinde Good ..	5.90	
" " Fully Good ..	6.05	
" " Fine ..	6.20	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

March	11·40—3
May	11·59—3
July	11·69—2

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 27th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	....
" " to Continent ..	1,000
Futures at New York Mar. ..	..11.88—21
Futures at New York July ..	..12.25—21
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..11.95—15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchgd.	11.88
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	8½
Demand Bills	4.76.25
Silver Commercial Bars	56¾

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Jan. 27th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	52,200,000	Inc.	1,000,000
Public Deposits .	62,960,000	"	3,400,000
Other do.	101,000,000	"	200,000
Govt. Securities .	32,800,000	No. change.	
Other do.	112,200,000	Inc.	2,500,000
Notes and Gold .	36,800,000	"	1,100,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 23% of the Liabilities.

Extra Allotments.
Transfers on Madras Rs. 200,000 @ 1 5/32

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 15/16—⅛
Closing Tone of Silver :—Declined owing to absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾
" " " " 6 "	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 115,000
The sum of £400,000 has been earmarked.	
Consols 2½ %	59⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal	53
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80½
Government Securities 3%	69½
Ex : on London at Paris Francs	Unchgd. 27.96

Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 27th.

3½% 1925—1928..	£89⅜+⅛
4½% 1925—1945.. ..	£97 1/6+1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 27th.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—60½lbs.—March Seller Value. 67

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } April sellers 72

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley.—Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Jan.-Feb. Nominal 70
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Value 83

Liverpool, Jan. 26th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Buyers 80/9+3d

London, Jan. 27.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, Jan.-Feb., Paid Mar.-April. 7.68

London, Jan. 27th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April Paid Strong. 77

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull, Value. £ 14-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£115
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£89¾
Copper Braziers	£127
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. O.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£25-5-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£5-7-6

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta. Feb.-Mar.	19/10½
July-Sept. Nominal	18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Feb.-Mar.	20
July-Sept. Nominal	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar.	22/1½
July-Sept. Nominal	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Feb.-Mar.	22/3
July-Sept. Nominal.	20/4½
Tone :—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Paid. 3 to 3/1
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar, Paid Buyers 3/1¼ to 3/1

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			281/2	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	221	..	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	225	215/6	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab . ..	217	..	..	"
M G. Khandesh	232/3	220	..	"
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	266	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	266	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	251	..	..	"
"	254/½	..	..	May 1916
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatte	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M.G. "	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Broach	292	..	..	Mar. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 27th January, 1916:—

Cotton	21,841 Bales
Wheat	11,840 cwts.
Linseed	2,841 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ...	418 "
Ginjellyseed	6,097 "
Groundnuts	4,874 "
Castorseed	4,829 "
Rice	4,357 "
Myrabollams	828 "
Cottonseed	31,333 "
Mowraseed	32 "
Gram	291 "
Joowar	4,480 "
Maize	11 "
Barley	1,248 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 28th—4 p.m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 13 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 12 0	8 2 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 8 0	7 14
Teelseed, White 85.15	42 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	35 8 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 6 9	7 13 0
Groundnuts ...	26 4 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 8 0	3 14 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	6	12	3
Linseed May	8	9	3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 7-32d.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward ...	1s. 4 13-32d. Mar.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	193¾.
60 d-s Hong-Kong	141½
Do. Shanghai	193
60 d-s Yokohama	153

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-13-6
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-4-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept almost unchanged to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares also remained steady.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids closed at Rs. 470.

Fazulbhai kept steady at Rs. 426½, Standards at Rs. 1,027½, Centrals at Rs. 1,982½ and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,485.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,312½, touched Rs. 1,300 but closed at Rs. 1,305.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 222½, Crescent at Rs. 105, Indore Malwas at Rs. 237½.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,497½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 220.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 107½. Deferred were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 284 to Rs. 281.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were quoted at Rs. 885.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares were placed in lots at Rs. 220 and Rs. 221.

Central Provinces Railway shares were placed at Rs. 114½ and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 567½.

Shivrajpore Syndicate shares changed hands at Rs. 68.

Alcock and Ashdowns were placed at Rs. 435.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 81⅜.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds kept steady at Rs. 95½ (long dated.)

STOP STOMACH DRUGGING.

NEUTRALISE THE DANGEROUS ACID WITH A LITTLE MAGNESIA.

Stomach drugging is dangerous. Drugs deaden the nerves and render them insensible to pain, but pain serves a good purpose—it is nature's method of indicating that something is interfering with the smooth working of the human organism. When the fault is corrected, the pain will cease. Pain after eating—heartburn, flatulence, etc., etc., usually indicates not that the stomach is diseased, but that it is troubled by excessive acidity. The acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach and so causes pain. Obviously it is of prime importance that the *cause* of this pain should be removed, and to accomplish this you should obtain some pure *bisurated* magnesia from your chemist and take half a teaspoonful in a little water immediately, after meals. This will instantly neutralise the harmful acid in your stomach and prevent all possibility of food fermentation. Drugs do not overcome this acid—they simply deaden the symptoms and give a false sense of security. That is why those who rely on drugs gradually become worse and worse, until the stomach itself becomes actually diseased. 2891

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Agents:—The Gujarat Oil Mill & Mfg. Co. Ld
P. O. KALUPUR, ASARNA, AHMEDABAD.

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MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Morley's Life of Gladstone, 3 Vols.	2	4
Letters of Queen Victoria by Viscount Esher, 3 Vols.	2	4
The Criminal by Havelock Ellis	3	12
Haddon's Study of Man	4	8
Hoffman's Secrets of Stage Conjuring ...	1	9
Myths of the Hindus & Buddhists by Sister Nivedita	11	4
The Real India by J. D. Rees	7	14
Malabari's Bombay in the Making	9	6
India through the Ages by Flora Steel.	4	6
Gide's Principles of Political Economy, 1914	4	12
Bourdman's Practical School Organisation	1	14
Browning's Educational Theories	3	12
Life or Legend of Gautama by Bigandet.	5	10
Woodrow Wilson's The State	4	12
Alberuni's India by Dr. Sachau	5	10
India by Sir Thomas Holdich	5	10
India & the Durbar (Times Edtn)	3	12
Bradley's Shakesperian Tragedy (Lectures)	7	8
Daniell's Text Book of Principles of Physics	12	12
India Under Curzon and After by Lovat Frazer	12	0
Lanes Arabian Nights, 3 Vols	16	8
Oman's Brahmins, Theists & Muslims of India	10	8
Deussen's Philosophy of the Upanishads.	7	14
Shedlock's Collection of Eastern Stories & Legends	0	12
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Every Man's Library, Each Volume ...	0	12

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Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rev. J. N. Farquhar's public lecture on "Indian Painting," Bowen Memorial Hall, Girgaum, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, Jan. 30.

Social Service League, Bombay, Annual General Meeting, servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

Preliminary meeting of leading citizens re. welcome to H. E. Lord Hardinge, Municipal Hall, 6 p.m.

Municipal Corporation Meeting.

Lecture on "Malaria," by Dr. K. B. Shroff, Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 6-30 p.m.

British and Foreign Bible Society, Annual Meeting of Bombay Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Spartacus; 9-30 p.m. "The Scamps."

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

IN MEMORY OF
DEAR MEHTA ARDESHIR

Who passed away on the 30th January, 1913.

A Life.

Of perfect service rendered, duties done
In charity, soft speech and stainless days,
These riches shall not fade away in Life,
Nor any death dispraise.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 5th:—

Sergt E. G. Pearson and Corporal W. T. Nash.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this week end to "A" and "B" Troops.

"A" Troop Saturday afternoon 29th.

"B" Troop Sunday morning 30th.

Train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

Class for N. C. Officers.—Class for N. C. Officers under Captain H. J. Wallis (I.A.) on Monday 31st inst. at the "Times of India" Office at 6-15 p.m.

Embarkation.—Monday 31st January "A" and "C" Troops. Alexandra Dock, Jetty End 7-0 a.m.

Parades.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade on Tuesday 1st February at Santa Cruz.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, Rifle and Sword.

"A" and "B" Troops will parade on Wednesday the 2nd February at 7-15 a.m. punctually. Rendezvous Church Gate Station (all members will attend) Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, Rifle, Sword and Bandolier.

Leave.—The undermentioned members are granted leave ex-India:—

Lance Corporal E. S. Dougall, from 23rd January to 31st March 1916.

Lance Corporal L. C. H. Goode, from 27th January to 31st March 1916.

A. E. BAIRD, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg: Adjutant, Bom. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Jan. 28.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor, Commanding.

No. 30—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 23rd January, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company, Sergt. E. A. Sherren.

No 31—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade on Saturday 29th instant at 7 a.m., for 10" B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

No. 37—Parades.

Sunday 30th instant at 8 a.m. Arsenal Section.

NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 35—Parades.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday 30th instant at 9-15 a.m. Rifle Drill.

Sunday 30th instant at 10 a.m. Section Gun Drill.

Sunday 30th instant at 11 a.m. Lecture.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICES.

The following surplus stores are for sale and can be purchased from the Quarter Master by members of the Corps:—

Boots brown per pair ..... Rs. 7-12.
Boots black per pair ..... Rs. 6-6.

B.V.A. RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

There will be a spoon shoot at Colaba British Infantry Range at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday 30th instant. Distances 200, 300, and 500 yards.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following Programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, from 6 to 8 p.m.

March—Old Comrades ..... Teike
Overture—La Souveraine ..... Hermann
Valse—Charming ..... Joyce
Selection—The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan
Suite—Three Irish Pictures ..... Ansell
Romance Sans Paroles—Simple Aveu ... Thome
Selection—Gaiety Echoes ..... Caryll
Two-Step—The Wedding Glide ..... Hirsch.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

A two-nights Boxing Tournament is being organized and will probably be held in aid of the War Fund, at the Town Hall, at an early date.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the members the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of this Association will be held in the Association Hall, Gamdevi, to-morrow, at 4 p.m. (S .T.). Mr. D. M. Bijur, Extra Asstt. Conservator of Forests (Retired), will preside.

KARNATAK SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sabha, Mr. P. V. Nitsure, will deliver a lecture on "Industrial Resources of India" to-morrow, at Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Prof. Maharani Shanker Sharma will deliver a lecture on "The Educational System of the Arya Samaj."

LECTURE TO MOSLEM STUDENTS.

Khwaja Ghulam Hasuain Saheb of Panipat, grandson of the late National poet "Hali" will deliver a lecture in Urdu on "Moral Education" to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, when Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan will preside.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KHOJA ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimjee will deliver a public lecture on 'Islam the Benefactor of the World" in Gujarati to-morrow, at 4 (S. T.), in the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Orphanage Hall, Dongri street.

Mr. Mahomed Jaffer Mukhi will preside.

B.B. AND C. I. RY.'S GIFT OF AEROPLANES

We are given to understand that the staff of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway have subscribed a sum of Rs. 22,500, the cost of a 70 H. P. Renault Aeroplane, which they have asked Sir William Bisset, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, to send to the War Office on their behalf.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. M. C. Parekh, will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), and Mr. Thakurlal Desai, will expound Bhagwat Gita in English to-morrow at 9-0 a.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road. The classes are open to the public.

THE GURJAR SABHA.

A meeting of the Gurjar Sabha, will be held to-morrow, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kandewadi, Girgaon. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will deliver an inaugural address.

Mr. Vishwanath P Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, the president of the Gurjar Sabha will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

A Municipal employee named Tula Sonoo while watering the roads at the junction of Paltan and Hornby Roads from a standpipe on Thursday evening, when he was knocked down by a passing motor car. Tula received some abrasions and his right collar bone was fractured. The motor car drove away without rendering any aid.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Five attacks, unaccompanied by any deaths, occurred in the city on Thursday, being reported one each from Esplanade, Mandvi, Chowpati, Byculla and the Harbour. There were 16 attacks and 6 deaths from small-pox, but no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 82, as compared with 54 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 101 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,892 rats caught on Thursday, 28 were found to be plague-stricken.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers have booked their passages by the P. & O. Mail boat Salsette, leaving Bombay to-morrow:—

Hon. Mr. G. Anson Bayley, Mr. A. C. Brown, Mr O K Davis, Mr J W G Horne, Mr D G Mann, Mr H Martin, Mr Morant, Rev A C Pelly, Mrs D L Rau, Mrs Richards, Mr and Mrs. F. R. Trounson, Miss S Higgins, Mrs Harvey, Mr C H Holford, Miss A E Holford, Mr J N Farquhar and Rev. and Mrs. J L C Dart.

LABOURER STRUCK DOWN BY A BEAM

Yesterday morning Dr. Nunan, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, on the body of a labourer named Govind Aba, aged about 26.

On Thursday evening the deceased was engaged in unloading some wooden beams from a prow at Chinchbunder when he was struck down by a beam. As he fell his head struck another beam and he was rendered unconscious. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died, as his skull was fractured.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet at day-break on the following dates:—February 3rd Cross Roads February 6th Irla, February 10th Parla, February 13th Sahar Village, February 17th Cross Roads, February 20th Parla, February 24th Irla, February 27th Sahar Hill.

Train leaves Colaba 5-25 a.m., Churchgate 5-30 a.m., and Grant Road 5-41 a.m., except on week days when it is 5 minutes later. Members coming out by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible. The Bombay Jackal Club are at Home at Chota Hazri on hunting mornings to all the members of the Hunt.

MYSORE STATE LIFE INSURANCE SCHEME.

EXTENDED TO NON-OFFICIAL PUBLIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 28.

In response to the representations repeatedly made in the Mysore Assembly and by the Mysore Economic Conference the Government now direct that the State Life Insurance Scheme be extended to the non-official public. For the present endowment policies payable at the age fifty-five or sixty and whole life policies will be issued, other forms being adopted after due investigation. Only natives of the State or permanent residents will be eligible.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems to me strange that "The Bombay Chronicle" which has always been to the front in its vigorous criticism of measures calculated to hamper the moral and material progress of the country should not have any opinion to offer on the insidious proposal that is coming up for consideration at the meeting of the Bombay University Senate on Saturday, the 29th inst. I refer to the proposal to place the conduct of the Matriculation and School Final Examinations in the hands of a Joint Board of twelve men, with powers to appoint examiners, add to or take away from the subjects to be prescribed for the examinations, and control indirectly the schools of the Presidency, alike aided and unaided. The main effect of the proposal will be the transfer of the control of the Matriculation Examination from the hands of the University to a body of Government nominees and officials. The drastic proposal of Lord Sydenham's Government to abolish the Matriculation met with an opposition so emphatic for an officialised corporation like the Senate that we thought the examination was safe from further attacks; but now, under the guise of an innocent proposal to place the Matriculation on a footing of equality with the School Final Examination, an attempt is made to deprive the University of its fundamental privilege of conducting an examination recognised as the entrance test for all University education. The University, let us hope, will be fully alive to its responsibilities when the question comes up for consideration and will give expression to its resolute determination to preserve its privileges in this matter.

And what are our school authorities, the teachers and principals of our High Schools, doing all this while? This is the time when an organised agitation ought to have been made by the private schools of Bombay and the mofussil against a proposal which will deprive the authorities of their disciplinary powers, and place them at the mercy of educational inspectors and at the still kinder mercies of the Joint Board! And yet they are asleep! Nothing can rouse them it seems from this attitude of *let alone* into which they have been drifting! And what is the Teachers' Association doing, may I ask?—Yours etc.

AN EDUCATIONIST.

PRODUCTION OF CONVICTS IN COURT IN JAIL DRESS.

[redacted]

Chief Court Criminal Sessions, there is a precedent in the High Court of our City.

The telegram speaking of this incident as "a novel point" says, "a Burma, who was undergoing a sentence in another case, was brought into the dock in prison garb. Counsel did not think that was the proper dress for the accused to be brought into Court etc." "The Judge said he had learned on enquiry that it had been the practice to bring up convicts in their Jail dress."

The precedent I speak of is the following: Nursey Kesovji the Managing Agent and Director of the Nursey Mir, Fleming, New Alexandra and Colaba Mills, then in liquidation was tried at a Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court before Justice Green and a special Jury and on conviction was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. At this juncture voluminous civil proceedings were pending in the Court at the instance of Messrs. Ardesir and Hormasji, Solicitors for the Official Liquidators of the Four Companies (Messrs. Nowroji Furdonji, Henry Randall, Carmack and Michael De Quadros). In a good many of these High Court Civil Proceedings Nursey Kesovji as such Agent and Director was an important and a material witness to depose to a variety of transactions and dealings of the Companies in liquidation.

The Jail Authorities, at the instance of the Official Liquidator, were served with an order of the High Court under the Act of Testimony of prisoners to produce Nursey Kesovji as a witness in the High Court. Thereupon Counsel, (if my memory is right) Mr. Macpherson, made an application to the Hon. Sir Charles Sergent, Chief Justice, for an order to the Jail Authorities that Nursey Kesovji be allowed to attend the High Court as witness in his ordinary dress, and not in prisoner's garb. Sir Charles Sergeant declined to entertain Counsel's application in a very summary manner, remarking that the matter was one of purely Jail discipline and that the court could not interfere with the Jail Authorities. Nursey Kesovji did attend the High Court from day to day to give evidence in and gave evidence in witness box in jail dress. Possibly some gentleman in the legal line after this might throw some light upon this question.—Yours etc.

A. B. C.

[Our correspondent's reminiscences are interesting but they are totally irrelevant to the question of the propriety of bringing up a convict in Jail dress to stand his trial before a jury on a fresh charge. There can be no question, as a matter of fact, as to the gross impropriety of such a procedure. And we have no doubt the late Sir Charles Sergent would have sternly reprobated such a proceeding:—Editor "B. C."]

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April, 1915, to the 15th January, 1916, are more by Rs. 1,84,62,947 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"MILESTONES" TO-NIGHT.

The advance bookings for to-night's performance of "Milestones" at the Royal Opera House are even better than had been anticipated, and the opening of the Howitt-Phillips drama and comedy season is assured of a great success. This good repertory company was last in Bombay about two years ago at the start of their Eastern tour, and though the Royal Opera House was incomplete and they were thus unable to make a long stay, they showed clearly their merits. Since then they have produced dozens of plays with quite phenomenal success, so their return visit is being keenly anticipated.

First produced at the Royalty Theatre, London, in March 1912, "Milestones" was the popular and artistic hit of two good theatrical years, and Miss Gladys Cooper and Mr. Dennis Eadie greatly enhanced their reputations. The joint authors Messrs. Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch, have blended art, humour, pathos and sentiment in a truly wonderful manner. It is only after seeing the play that the significance of the title is realised. It points to the evolution inevitable in human nature: it marks the development of ideas as firmly as it does the periods of dress and fashion, and style in furniture. "Milestones" is a play of three generations—1860, 1885 and the present day. Each duplicates its predecessor without in any way producing the effect of sameness or monotony.

The many delightful little touches of humour and sentiment with which the play bristles, the beautiful blend of feeling which punctuates every scene and which produces smiles and tears in such harmonious contiguity, are faithfully portrayed by the Howitt-Phillips Co.

To-night and each night during the Howitt-Phillips season the play starts at 9-30 p.m. There is a good cinema programme at 6-45 p.m. as usual, and this will be repeated to-morrow at 10 p.m. also.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE SCAMPS" FAREWELL

The farewell performance of Mr. Wolseley Charles' brilliant little company takes place to-night. It can safely be said that no other combination of concert artistes has scored such a success or done such record business in Bombay and which has so thoroughly deserved. Mr. Charles is to be congratulated on his clever organisation and musical genius. Needless to say they will receive a hearty welcome on their return [illegible] which [illegible] will not be long [illegible] film programme [illegible] film being one [illegible]s, "The Spend- [illegible]y of a spend- [illegible] black as he is always pointed. It is a fine vigorous story with a touch of the sensational and runs into five acts.

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

Musical comedy lovers will welcome the return to Bombay for a brief season of the new Bandmann Opera Co., which commences the season on February 1st with the latest London success "The Only Girl" from the Apollo Theatre. This play when produced in Calcutta, took that city by storm, the press and public being unanimous in saying it was the finest written comedy and music ever produced in India, since "The Merry Widow." It is decidedly original and has a very strong plot with a motif. There is not much music in it but what there is, is entirely in conjunction with the theme of the author which cannot be said for most comedies with a musical appendage. From the repertoire advertised in our columns, it will be seen that there will be a new piece every night including such famous comedy and dramatic successes as "Cyril Maude's", "Grumpy" and "The Man Who Stayed Home" which is one of the most remarkable war comedy-dramas ever produced in London. The plan is as usual at Ross & Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

A well selected programme is announced by the Imperial, consisting of two further episodes of the "Exploits of Elaine," latest Gazette, a scientific subject and a two-part comedy by M. Prince. The "Exploits" are now well on the way and this week, for the first time, a real thrilling "stunt" has been enacted, that of a rather daring fight between the detective and an accomplice of the Clutching Hand, on the top of a church steeple. There are many other interesting incidents besides.

It is to be noted that the Balcony which was recently opened by this Cinema, is getting very popular, and the management are [illegible] making extensive alterations in their [illegible]. A special entrance and ticket office [illegible] has been provided for the Balcony [illegible] which no doubt will mitigate the inconvenience of getting tickets whenever there is a rush of people at the main gate, and will also further help in popularising this [illegible]ing Cinema show.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The second instalment of "The Black Box" will be screened at the above picture theatre commencing to-day. The serial attracted crowded audiences in the last week, and there is no room for doubt that it will have a brisk run this week also. The wonderous marvels of science used by the hero in the detection of crime are the product of an inventive genius. It might not be out of place here to remark on the neatness with which the unusual looking apparatus introduced, is executed. One is not informed that a heterogeneous mix up of wires is some astounding electrical revolution—each little device looks intricate enough to do all that is claimed for it.

The role of Quest, the criminologist, is filled by Herbert Rawlinson, "King Herbert the First" as he is known at Universal City, and he has countless admirers all over the world. One of the finest athletes, he prides himself on his splendid health and strength, and is never so happy as when swimming, running, cycling, or motoring around the city. Playing opposite him is beautiful, attractive, soulful, daring, Anna Little, she is one of the best horsewomen on the screen and she handles a lariat in true business-like cowboy style. In episode 4, Quest makes a daring and highly sensational return to his home town after his motor has been disabled, on the roof of a luggage train. He climbs out through the window of the signal cabin on to the signal arm, and drops on to the roof of the train as it passes beneath him at a rate of twenty miles an hour, a feat requiring utmost daring. In his portrayal of the dual role of Professor Ashleigh and Lord Ashleigh, William Worthington has performed a notable piece of character work. Before the filming of the serial was commenced, it was decided to just learn as much as possible about crime detection. So they formed regular evening classes, bought all the books on the subject of crime and its detection and pored over them for many nights. Another very great attraction in the programme will be the famous Charlie Chaplin comic in two acts.

PARISIAN THEATRES.

STATE GRANTS DURING THE WAR.

From a short Parliamentary report drawn up in connection with the new additional credits for which approval is asked, it is observed that the French Government has dealt in no niggardly fashion with all those dependent in any way upon the State theatres for a living.

How expensive theatres are to keep going, even when they are doing nothing, can be realised from the announcement that it cost over £3,000 a year to keep the Opera in proper trim while the performances were suspended. The State grant contributed towards the expenses of the House was utilised for the relief of the humbler members of the troupe, such as the ballet girls, etc.

The Comedie Francaise has come through the crisis better than most of the Paris play-houses, and the Opera Comique has also done well, although some £64,000 has had to be handed round among the wives and children of its employees and others who count upon the theatre for their daily bread. The administrative side of the house is as numerous as the troupe, for, while the artists number fifty, the chorus and the orchestra 130, and the ballet twenty-four, the "others" form a total of 250.

The Odeon remained closed for awhile, during which the State subvention was used for charitable purposes. Since the reopening the theatre has confined itself to performances for various relief works, and has given away some thousands of seats to convalescent soldiers.

[illegible] down to Easter week with special performances adapted to the times by its new management. No evening performances are given, and the entertainments partake more of concerts than of opera proper. So far they have drawn crowded houses.

THE YEAR'S INVENTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

SOME WAR DEVICES.

According to a report made by Messrs. Hughes and Young, patent agents, there was a distinct falling off in the number of patents applied for in the United Kingdom during the year now closing. In normal times the number of applications approaches 30,000, but the number in 1915 has fallen to a little over 18,000. Applications from women have also materially declined, the number being 280, which is 70 less than during 1914.

The ingenuity of inventors has been devoted largely to the production of armament devices, and among these may be mentioned contrivances for arresting torpedoes, submarine locators, and means of enabling one submarine to communicate with another under water. A number of patents for inventions designed to afford protection against Zeppelin raids have also been applied for. With the object of protecting infantrymen during offensive operations a body shield on wheels has been devised. This shield is so constructed that bullets strike the surface at an angle and glance off without causing injury. The rear is open, while the interior is large enough to accommodate one soldier, who rests on his hands and knees. The device is propelled by pushing against the ground with one foot. A slit in the front forms a look-out and also a loop-hole through which to fire.

A large proportion of the applications relate to chemical processes, utilisation of waste products, internal combustion engines automatic machinery, and labour-saving tools. One of the most interesting toys for boys is a warship that buckles amidships and slowly sinks to the bottom of the bath tub when its vital spot is struck by a swift toy torpedo.

A striking fact is the considerable number of applications for British patents that have been filed by Germans.

An Order of the Mysore Government draws the attention of all officers to the provisions of Article 41 (b) which requires that sanction of the Government is necessary for proceeding beyond the limits of the State and to direct that such sanction should as a rule be obtained before so proceeding and that it should be obtained not only for officers themselves but also for members (clerical or menial) of the establishment to be taken with them.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues. A 7

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A CASE OF RAPE.

ACCUSED GETS THREE YEARS.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

KING-EMPEROR v. KOORPAL CHAPSY.

The accused in this case was committed to the Sessions by Mr. B. N. Athavle the Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate on 30th December 1915, to stand his trial on a charge under Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code, of committing rape, on one Thakibai, a girl 10 years old.

Mr. Rustom J. Mody appeared for the Crown.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared on behalf of the accused.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution were as follows:—

The girl was residing with her parents in the compound of a Dharamsala at Parel Road. The accused was a Bania grain dealer and had his shop near the Dharamsala.

He had also hired a stable in the compound of the Dharamsala, situated about 50 to 70 yards from the residence of the girl's parents. On Saturday, 11th December 1915, at six in the morning the accused it was alleged came to the hut called away the girl Thaki and asked her to go with him to remove some cowdung from his stable. The mother of the girl saw her daughter Thaki going with the accused. Maruti, a younger brother of Thaki went after them in the stable. In a short time he came back running and weeping to his mother and gave her certain information. She therefore went to the stable and on seeing her, the accused ran away.

The father came home at about 1 p.m. and the mother reported the matter to him He went to a policeman by whom they were all taken to a police station. The accused was subsequently put before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate who committed him to the Sessions.

Several witnesses were examined for the Crown.

The accused in his statement to the Court stated that he was innocent and had not committed the act charged. He was a merchant doing business on a large scale. He did not know who committed the offence. He was on very inimical terms with one Versy Vaghji and it was possible that this false charge had been brought against him by Versy.

The accused did not call any evidence.

After hearing Counsel's addresses and his Lordship's summing up, the jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty. His Lordship sentenced the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
For Judgment.

A J 1-14.—Ard H D & Co, Messrs P Naserwanji & Co, a firm, v. The S S "Wartenfels," E F Nicholson, On Review of Taxation.

Summary Suit for Dismissal Under Rule 103.

1479-13.—Dubash & Co, Jerup Teja & Co, a firm, v. Dadaba Bhasker Mantri, & anr.

Chamber Matters for Disposal: List A. (Attorneys).

905-13.—Dastur & Co, Tokersey Khairaj, v. Mulji Shamji, & anr. 13-1-16.

[illegible] & Co. v. Khumbhar Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, 17-7-16.

628-15.—Shroff D & Dh, Sha Krishnaji Shiwaji & Co, v. Jugjiwan Raisey 17-1-16.

In Re Indian Trust Act and Re Trust of Minocher Villa and in Re suit No. 1463 of 1914.—Mans H M & Co, Kaikhusroo Nusserwanji Chandabhoy, Petitioner, v. Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co, Applicants 18-1-16.

1110-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Hardwarimal Murlidhar & ors, v. The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Bhai K & Gir 9-11-15.

292-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navgn Co, Ltd v. Brajendra Kishore Roy Chawdhri, Payne & Co, 18.1-16.

128-15.—Khan L & Mehta, Jijaba Sakharam Ghogre v. Ramchandra Kupa & ors, Judah & Solomon, 24-1-16.

1162-15.—Mirza M & M, Bujanbai Saiffudin, & ors. v. Samsuddin Ahmedally & ors, D J Mantri, 24-1-16.

452-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Ramaspal Madhow, v. Sitaram Makundram & ors, Dubash & Co, 25-1-16.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and Re Award made by M N Chandabhoy and Anandrao Raghunath. —Mulji & Tha. Pranlal Kahandas Josipura, Petitioner, v. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal & ors, Respondents, Little & Co, Bhai K & G, 26-1-16.

O S 1401-15.—Mulla & M, Lakhmidas Purshotamdas & ors, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay, & ors, Mulla & Mulla, 6-12-15.

List B. (Counsel).

M J 10-16.—Payne & Co, Constanec Eveline Gordon, v. Francis Frederick Gordon, Smetham B & Co, Notice 21-1-16.

M J 10-16.—Payne & Co, Constanec Eveline Gordon, v. Francis Frederick Gordon Smetham B & Co, Notice 18-1-16.

138-11.—Kanga & Sayani, Anandrao Luxman Pai & anr, v. Pandharnath Madonji, Monsukhlal H M & Co, 18-1-16.

C C 1391-15.—Mehta D & Lalji, Oosman Ahmed & Co, a firm, v. Haji Ismail Mahomed, Payne & Co, 20-1-16.

837-15.—Mans H M & Co, Bhagwandas Gokaldas Gandhi, v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, Vachha & Co, 20-1-16

Suit for hearing and final disposal (in Court). Long Cause.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Part heard, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V. Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishankar K & G, Tvabji D & Co, Little & Co, Malvi H M & R.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

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DADABHAI NAOROJI.

HONORARY DEGREE OF L L. D. CONFERRED.

SPECIAL CONVOCATION OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

NOTABLE TRIBUTES.

OVATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC.

The ceremonial in yesterday's Special Convocation was marked by the customary simplicity but its very simplicity made it grand and the incidents of the evening unforgettable. There was not a seat vacant and the great hall was filled in every part with all that was best in the intellectual life of this great city. A rousing cheer, again and again renewed greeted the G. O. M. as he came in shortly before the proceedings commenced, accompanied by Mr. Dinshah Wacha. The regular proceedings commenced with the coming in of His Excellency the Chancellor, accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor and the dignitaries of the University. Dr. Mackichan paid a noble tribute to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, whose educational record belonged to the pre-University days. A rapid review of the G. O. M.'s life-long activities as the pioneer of the intellectual renaissance embodied by the University, his professoriate at the Elphinstone Institution, the impetus he gave to education, and more especially the education of women, his work in the field of politics, his membership of Parliament, his transparent honesty and simplicity of purpose in all he did—all came in for brief, terse reference. Dr. Mackichan drove home the point that, although the heated air of politics was alien to the University, what contributed, more than all else to the success of the G. O. M.'s work in England was his blameless character. The British people were sensitive to character in public men and what enabled Mr. Dadabhai to effectively so represent in England the needs and aspirations of India was the high quality of life and character he possessed. The Vice-Chancellor proceeded to remark that Mr. Dadabhai represented the highest type of manhood to which India had as yet attained. As fine a tribute as can be paid to any man, and every word of it sterling truth. So the Vice-Chancellor presented the G. O. M., the pioneer of higher education in Western India in a far-off day, for enrolment as an honorary graduate of the University in the Faculty of Law.

His Excellency the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor came down from the dais to where the G. O. M. was sitting, and admitted him to the Doctorate of Law of the University.

The Chancellor's brief address after the conferment of the Degree—the greatest compliment, as His Excellency said, which it was in the power of the University to bestow—was marked by characteristic kindliness of feeling and felicity of phrasing. Need it be said that every one in that crowded hall, man or woman, missed one great and masterful figure, alas, now gone beyond mortal ken? It was a source of melancholy gratification to one and all that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was not absent from the thoughts of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor. The admission of the G. O. M. and Sir Pherozeshah to the Doctorate would have set the seal of the approbation of this great seat of learning on their joint labours for the common weal. The ceremony was brief and the speeches had necessarily to be curtailed, having regard to the great age of the patriarch of Indian politics An unforgettable evening!

Long before the procession entered, the fine and classic University Hall was overflowing. The picturesque robes of the Fellows, Deans, Syndics and other officers of the University together with the almost gorgeous robes of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor made a fine spectacle. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji arrived in the Hall about ten minutes before the procession began to arrive, supported by his daughter and son-in-law, the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha and others, and there was long and continued applause in all parts of the buildings as soon as his presence became known. Mr. Dadabhai although feeble and old bore his years easily. Lady Willingdon, accompanied by her son, the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas was also present and went up to Mr. Dadabhai, shook hands and conversed with him for a time.

The procession was made up in the following order:—

FELLOWS.

Mr. M. K. Atmaram-Bhukanvala.
Mr. Manekji D Kanga.
Rao Bahadur K. P. Trivedi.
Khan Bahadur Dr. B. H. Nanavatty.
Dr. H. M. Masina.
Prof. J. E. Dawar.
Mr. N. V. Gokhale.
Mr. J. M. Antia.
Mr. C. A. Abdul Latif.
Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama.
The Rev. Dr. B. DeMonte.
Dr. E. F. Sethna.
Dr. P. Lisboa.
Mr. C. M. Cursetjee.
Mr. Shivram V. Bhandarkar.
Dr. G. B. Prathakar.
Shaikh Faizullabhai Mulla.
Mr. Fardunji M. Kanga.
Mr. J. Sanders Slater.
Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana.
Mr. Kavasji B. Sethna.
Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan.
Mr. J. D. Bharda.
Shaikh Abdul Kadir Surfraz.
Mr. E. D. Talati.
Mr. K. Natarajan.
Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan.
Prof. S. M. Isfahani.
Prof. G. C. Bhate.
Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar.
Dr. A. P. Cama.
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart.
Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.
Khan Bahadur J A. Dalal.
Dr. Shantaram Vithal.
Dr. M. B. Colah.
Prof. H. G. Limaye.
The Rev. Father A. Goodier.
The [illegible] of Ichalkaranji.
Lt-Col. J. Lloyd Jones.
Mr. M. S. Bharucha.
Dr. T. M. Kajiji.
Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya.
Mr. K. S. Framji.
Dr. E. Moses.
Prof. Alex. R. Normand.
Mr. Dharamsi J. Thacker.
Mr. Ali Akbar.
Prof. O. V. Muller.
Dr. Rustam N R. Ranina.
Mr. B. B. Joshi.
Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Dr. B. E. Ghasvala.
Dr. Kavasji E. Dadachanji.
Divan Bahadur G. S. Rao.
Mr. A. M. Masani.
Dr. A. G. Viegas.
Mr. R. D. Sethna.
Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji J. Modi.
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.
Sir Temulji B. Nariman.

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Prof. Percy Anstey.
Mr. H. J. Bhabha.
The Rev. W. G. Robertson.
Dr. Harold H. Mann.
Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji.
Prof. A. C. L. Wilkinson.
Dr. Sorab K. Nariman.
The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad.
Dr. N. A. F. Moos.
The Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte.
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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp.

VICE-CHANCELLOR

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan,

CHANCELLOR.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

After the Chancellor had taken his seat, Dr. Mackichan, the Vice-Chancellor, said:—

Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen of the Senate,

When in 1904, I had the privilege of presenting Sir Ramchandra Gopal Bhandarkar to receive the Honorary Degree of this University, I remarked that a University which had conferred this distinction only four times in the twenty years that had elapsed since the institution of the degree could not be accused of prodigality in the distribution of its honours.

In the decade which followed the same selfrestraint continued to be exercised by the University, for during this period the honour was only once bestowed.

Only a few months ago the Senate of the University resolved with unanimous voice to confer the Honorary Degree on two of her distinguished sons, Sir Pherozeshah [illegible] and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, I have called both of them sons of the University; for, while the distinguished and venerable recipient of the degree whom we are met to-day to honour belong in point of time to pre-University days, he is a product of that renaissance that gave birth to our University, and may justly claim to have had from the beginning a share in the new intellectual life of which it is the embodiment.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who has been permitted to see a length of days granted to few of the children of men sums up in his life the history of this great intellectual revival and his admission to-day, to the ranks of our graduates is only a too-long-delayed recognition of the place which he has filled in the re-awakened life that is symbolised in the Indian University.

We feel that the joy of this occasion is mingled with a certain sadness for we had hoped to see standing by the side of our venerated friend to receive the same distinction one whose passing away has brought universal sorrow to our city and to the whole of India.

With increased thankfulness we welcome to-day the presence of one who have been so long spared to his country, whose devotion to Bombay and all that concerns the life of his city has led him to brave the dangers of this public appearance in the Convocation of the University.

Remembering the strain to which this public ceremony must subject him I shall confine myself to a brief recital of the career to which we desire to do honour.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Born in the year 1825 Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji completed has academical education in 1845. The following ten years of his life were devoted to active and unselfish labour in the diffusion of education and in the inauguration of important movements intended for the uplifting of the men and women of India. Of these perhaps one of the most important was the Students' Literary and Scientific Association, for out of it sprang a system of girl's schools which still continue to make a large contribution to the education of the women of India. In this and other benevolent activities he gathered around him a band of kindred spirits—men whose names are still held in honoured remembrance.

Mr. Dadabhai's eminence as a student led to his being selected for high educational service and just before this period closed he was appointed to a professorship in the Elphinstone Institution.

"Dadabhai Professor" was the name by which he was then familiarly known and for years he continued to be spoken of with this designation, a name which bears witness to the impression which he made as the teacher of a generation that has almost entirely passed away.

After these ten years of intellectual and social work Mr. Dadabhai was led to transfer himself to England and from that time until his final retirement to India a few years ago, with the exception of an interval of public service in this country his life was spent in the fields of commerce and politics in England.

All India knows how in 1892 he was elected to the British Parliament, the first Indian to achieve that position.

A BLAMELESS LIFE.

This is not the place to discuss the political activities of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji during his residence in England and during his occasional visits to his own country. Into the serene academic atmosphere of these halls the heated air of politics may not enter. This only I should like to be permitted to say regarding a career which has been so largely concerned with the problems of the government of India that the honour and success of that career were due in large measure to the high qualities of personal life and character which were so conspicuous in every part of it. Men of all shades of political opinion were quick to discern the transparent honesty, the simplicity of purpose, the unselfish patriotism of the man who sought to interpret to Great Britain the needs and aspirations of his countrymen.

British political life is peculiarly sensitive to character. India's Grand Old Man owes as much to the influence of a blameless character as did his great prototype in Great Britain to the conviction which had wrought itself into the British mind regarding the loftiness of his motives and the purity of his life.

While in this University we do not concern ourselves with politics, we are deeply concerned with character and to-day we pay the tribute of our admiration to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's patience under adversities and disappointments, to his unwearied perseverance in the maintenance of his convictions and to the unselfish love of his country and nation which inspired him throughout his many conflicts.

I think we may say that India has been peculiarly fortunate in the men whom she has sent forth from Bombay to awaken in Great Britain an increased interest and sympathy, in regard to the condition of her people, and that the results which they have achieved have been due in large measure to the impression made upon the British mind not only by the intelligence and ability, but also by the honesty and sincerity with which they discharged their mission.

HIGHEST TYPE OF INDIAN CITIZENSHIP.

Of such representatives of India we have in Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji the highest type to which India has attained, one in whom are joined in happy union a loyalty to British rule that has almost passed into reverence and a burning passionate love for India that is undaunted and undying.

For him the day of strenuous labour is over; the quiet eventide of rest has come. The sword is put back into its scabbard and the eye of the warrior gazes now out into the future of his visions and his hopes. No one grudges him the peaceful rest he has so fairly won and we of the University would not have dared to invade it even with this offer of such honour as it is in our power to bestow, were we not conscious of the duty which we owe to one who was a pioneer of light and progress in a far past day, whose example has inspired multitudes of the educated in our generation and whose name will be held in loving reverence by generations yet unborn.

Mr. Chancellor, I present to you Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and request you to confer upon him the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The Vice-Chancellor then descending the dias took Mr. Dadabhai by the hand and presented him to the Chancellor, who conferred the honorary degree by the power vested in him. The Chancellor then went up to Mr. Dadabhai and handed over the diploma to him.

THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

After shaking hands with him the Chancellor returned to his seat and said:—

"Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Bombay,—I regard it as a great privilege that it has fallen to my lot to preside over this special Convocation assembled for the purpose of conferring upon a distinguished citizen perhaps the highest compliment which it is in the power of the University to bestow. The University has at all times chosen with a jealous and discriminating eye those whom it has resolved to honour in this manner, but the rarity of the distinction carries with it not only, I trust, an enhanced value, but also the assurance of an unreserved and cordial welcome.

I shall not add to the exertions which you, Sir, have undertaken at your advanced, though we are rejoiced to see, still vigorous age, in order to receive in person this testimony of our regard and admiration, by detaining you with an elaboration of the reasons which have determined us to confer upon you the Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law. The Vice-Chancellor has anticipated me in this respect and I am here merely to confirm and endorse on behalf of the University and the Senate all that he has said.

You will permit me to express my sorrow, in which I am assured you deeply share, that the hand of death has deprived us of the opportunity of associating you in admission to this Degree with another distinguished Fellow lately the Vice-Chancellor and alumnus, of the University, the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. It would have been an appropriate recognition of your joint labours in the public affairs of India and the Empire had it been possible to confer upon you in the same Convocation the same academical distinction.

It only remains for me to congratulate you and the University on your accession to the roll of her honorary graduates and to express the hope that in this the evening of your life you may often look back on this occasion with keen satisfaction, and with the knowledge that your unselfish and devoted labours for your country have gained you the gratitude and veneration of your fellow citizens and high honour from the great University of your native city.

The Convocation then came to an end.

DRIVE THROUGH THE TOWN.

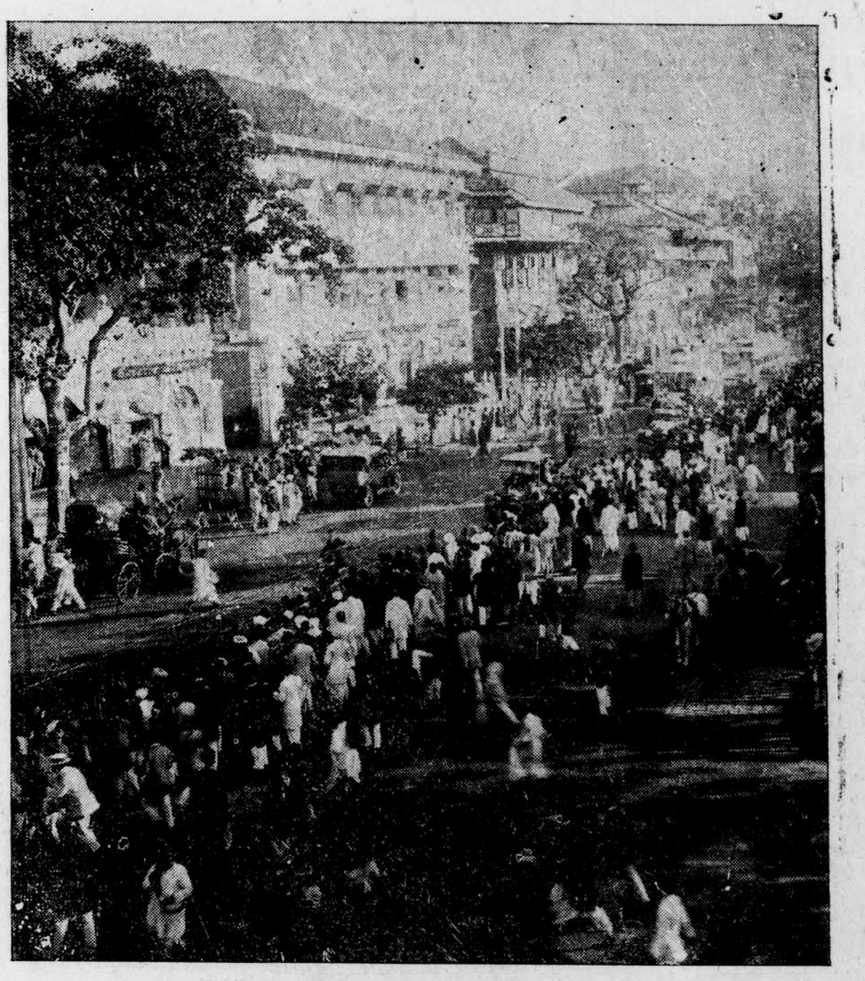

Photo by G. M. Jaykar.

Scenes on Esplanade Road.

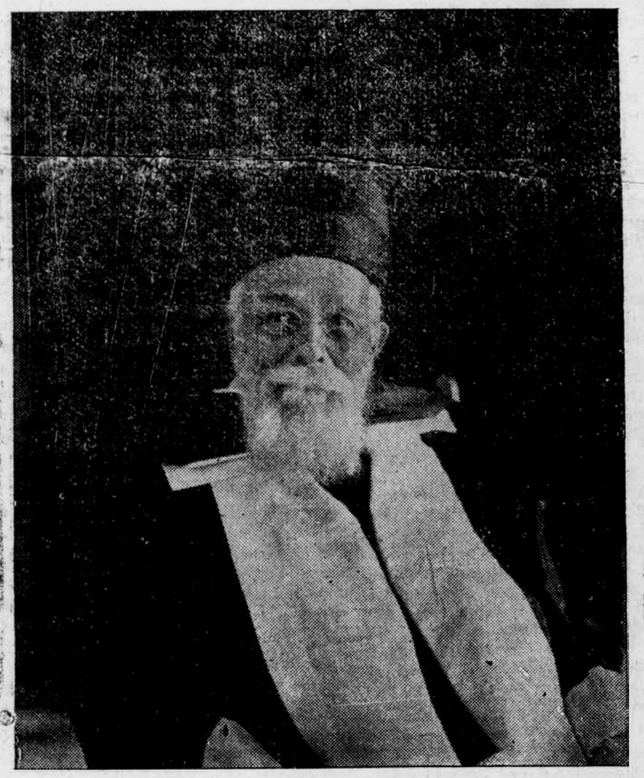

Photo by M. N. Kirtikar.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in his robes as Doctor of Laws.

THE PROCESSION TO THE SENATE HALL.

Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

The Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor will be recognised in their gorgeous robes.

DRIVE THROUGH TOWN.

REMARKABLE SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM

After the Convocation ceremony was over, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji drove through the town and was everywhere received with the utmost enthusiasm. The people had turned up in their thousands to cheer the G. O. M., who received all along the route an ovation which kings might envy and which testified to the great affection in which he is held by his grateful countrymen. The procession was timed to start from near Watson's Hotel at 5-15 p.m. but long before that time the route from the Hotel to Sandhurst Bridge was thickly lined by spectators. Also every available point of vantage in the buildings along the route was occupied, and many of the houses and shops were gaily decorated with flags bearing inscriptions of welcome to the great patriot. The decorations were more in evidence from Crawford Market up to the Prarthana Samaj. At Bhuleshwar and some other places the decorations were of a novel character, the shopkeepers decorating their premises with strings holding the goods sold at their shops. A half holiday was observed in most of the educational institutions to enable their scholars to

(Continued on page 10.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January 29. 1916.

THE NEW ATTACK ON THE MATRICULATION.

At to-day's meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University the Report of the Committee appointed jointly by Government and the University in October 1914 to consider Sir Alfred Hopkinson's suggestion regarding the possibility of holding a joint examination in place of the present Matriculation and School Final examinations will come up for consideration. The Committee accepts Sir Alfred Hopkinson's suggestion that a Board of twelve members, consisting of representatives of the University, representatives of Government and co-opted members chosen from the leading school masters, should be entrusted with the whole conduct of the joint examination. According to the recommendations of the Committee such a Board may conveniently consist of four representatives of Government, four of the University, and four gentlemen chosen from leading schoolmasters, two nominated by the University and two by Government. In place of a number of recommendations, the Committee has submitted draft regulations covering the principal points of the scheme which, in its view, is both practicable and feasible.

We have considered the draft regulations proposed by the Committee, but we have failed to find in them any substantial ground or justification for the institution of a joint examination. We do not propose at this stage to go into the vexed question of the bitter controversy that has existed for some years past regarding the Government attitude towards the Matriculation examination and its relation to the School Final. It is enough to recall that a vigorous and determined attempt was made not long ago to abolish the Matriculation examination, and that the attempt was fortunately defeated. And in deciding to retain the Matriculation examination, the University not only acted in accordance with the wishes of the people, but rightly considered that it safeguarded the true interests of secondary education in the Presidency. Government would have done well to have respected this decision and refrained from any indirect attempt to revive the bitterness of an unfortunate controversy. It may, indeed, be conceded that Sir Alfred Hopkinson's suggestion was meant as a means of arriving at a legitimate compromise between the needs of the people and the aims of the Government. But before discussing whether any compromise is possible it is important to bear in mind what the aims of Government really are. It is no secret that the Matriculation examination has become a bugbear to the Government of India. In fact to any one who has even superficially followed the trend of their policy and the utterances of high officials, it has become evident that their object is to free the educational system from what they consider the trammels of the Matriculation Examination so that, once the control of the University over the development of secondary education is thus removed, it may safely pass into the hands of the Education Department. These things need to be borne in mind before any consideration is given to a proposal for the institution of a Joint Board which will not only conduct the examination and appoint examiners, but being armed with full powers regarding the course of studies, and other cognate matters, will virtually control the course of secondary education in the Presidency. And any one conversant with the history of the question and alive to the possible effects of the adoption of the proposal will find it difficult to avoid the impression that the suggestion of a joint examination is merely be the thin end of the wedge. Government seem to be aware too, that any direct proposal for the abolition of the matriculation cannot but raise a storm of opposition from the public as well as from the University. An indirect and subtle method of overcoming this opposition seems to have been selected. The first effect of the arrangement proposed by the Committee will be, that as equal representation has been given to the University and to the Government, and as the constitution and the University is what it is, the Government will in all probability have a majority on the Board.

Once this is achieved and once the principle of a compromise with regard to the Matriculation and the School Final has been accepted, it will not be very long before the ultimate and declared object of the Government is realised. In fact it does not need any great imagination to picture the steps in the gradual but sure process of complete transference of the control over the growth of secondary education from the University to the Education Department. Before the scheme gets into proper working order, the naive argument will be forthcoming that the system of joint examination and dual control was beset with too many difficulties, which outweighed any advantage it possessed,—and that its advantage being only that it was in the nature of a necessary evil, the evil must disappear with the removal of the necessity. And this point it would be easy to enforce by other arguments. It would be, for instance, readily argued that the task of conducting the school examinations and thus controlling the schools, even though it was partially shared, was an unnecessary burden on the University which had enough to do with managing and controlling higher and post-graduate education; and that as the Education Department had the machinery ready to hand it could well look after the schools. The result would be, after the control of the examination had passed from the University to the Education Department, that the former would entirely cease to be associated with the responsibility for the proper growth of secondary education. It would, in short, be deprived of one of its most important functions, namely, that of serving as a common link between secondary education and higher education,—which are but connected parts of one system of education for which, as a whole, a University stands. In fact while in the West it is being gradually recognised that the University, should be the one controlling authority for education in all its grades, from the primary to the post-graduate, it is surprising to find the attempt being made in India to depart from this wholesome practice and to advocate a system which must affect prejudicially the healthy growth of education. We do not say that the Government have any sinister design in view which is calculated to bring about such a result. But we do believe that the scheme proposed cannot but have this tendency. They may honestly believe that the interests of secondary education can best be safeguarded by the Educational Department. But on the other hand no grounds have been forthcoming to show that the University, has not properly watched those interests or that it should be deprived of one of its legitimate functions. We understand that an amendment will be moved to-day to refer the Report of the Joint Committee to a Committee appointed by the Senate. For our own part we have attempted to show that no justification whatever exists as to the necessity of having a joint examination at all. If the members of the Senate take a similar view, they will assist in preventing the revival of a bitter controversy. But if, on the other hand, they are inclined to look upon the scheme proposed with favour, they owe it to the interests of education in the Presidency to see, that before they take the fatal step of accepting the scheme, they will at least seriously and earnestly consider all the dangers involved in its acceptance by referring the matter to the consideration of a Committee of their own.

THE BLOCKADE.

Much mischievous nonsense is being talked about the Blockade and how it can be made more and more effective. It is open to doubt whether this so-called criticism is inspired by real regard for the effectiveness of a blockade which is already, and for months has been, as effective as it can be. Perhaps the insane prejudice against the Foreign Office which informs these attacks accounts for a great deal of what is said, which cannot be accounted for otherwise. What President Lincoln did is hardly relevant, for the simple reason that what England is called upon to do by the hot-heads is to punish neutrals in the act of punishing Germany. A blockade all round,—and one involving Britain's own export trade,—is a rather tall order. In the first place, as Sir Edward Grey says, you can make your blockade as effective as you wish it to be; but it must be a blockade consistent with the rights of neutrals. If neutrals meet England half-way and designate the destination of goods, the problem becomes easy of solution. The difficulty is that neutrals do not meet England half-way in this respect, and hence arises the perplexing problem of how to blockade Germany through neutrals. As matters stand, even under the most conceivably effective blockade, there must be some amount of leakage,—unless of course England undertakes a blockade all round, including, be it noted, a blockade on British export trade! England, according to the hot-heads, must herself stop her export trade with neutrals, on account of leakages to the enemy ports. That is to say, England is to pursue a perfectly suicidal policy which would [illegible] British export trade in order to make the blockade of Germany effective. That would certainly establish a blockade all round, with a vengeance,—blockade the enemy, blockade the neutrals and blockade yourself! We think Sir Edward Grey has effectively disposed of the fiction,—invented for partisan purposes,—that Scandinavia and Holland imported more largely in 1915 than in 1913. The figures given by the Press Bureau are so striking that further controversy seems waste of time. To sum up, England's sea-power is enormous, but to use it for a world-wide blockade is altogether indefensible, and would provoke controversies with neutrals which it should be good statesmanship to avoid. That would be playing just the game Germany wants Britain to play, to embroil her with neutrals. The general opinion of dispassionate critics, after the war, will vindicate the sanity and uprightness of the policy of the Foreign Office in a series of crises of unprecedented magnitude, and the high courage and wisdom with which that policy has been directed by Sir Edward Grey.

Notes of the Day.

The Austrian Emperor.

In pre-war days the Emperor of Austria-Hungary was, perhaps, the most interesting figure in Europe. The splendour of his name, his long unbroken line coupled with the recurrent tragedies which clouded both the dawn and evenings of his life, gave him a unique claim to consideration. Moreover, it was always asserted that the great European war would follow his death, by disintegrating his patchwork Empire and firing the ambitions of those who were waiting to eat the morsels. All this is mere phantasy now. But the memory of those falsified theories are acutely awakened by the reports which are current that the veteran Sovereign of Europe is near his end. If Franz Joseph dies now,—it can at least be said that his life was consistent and that having lived through many storms he perished in the greatest which has ever overtaken the world.

Edith Cavell.

While it is announced from Paris that the story of Edith Cavell is being dramatised in French, news comes from another source that Brussels has refused to pay a fine of 500,000 francs imposed on it by Baron von Bissing, in retribution for the mysterious assassination of the villain who betrayed this heroic woman. One is inclined to think that in view of the indignation aroused all over the world by the execution of Nurse Cavell, the German Government would eschew anything that could recall that heinous offence to mind. But not so. Gold is rare, and *carpe diem* the motto of the Hun. An excuse has arisen for drawing more blood from the stone, and far be it from the amiable Baron to miss the opportunity. It will be interesting to see what methods von Bissing will adopt in the teeth of Brussel's passive resistance. That he will outdo King John's plan for getting money from the Jews is of course a foregone conclusion.

Is It Only A "Pious" Aspiration?

The "Westminster Gazette" says:—

One of the many Indian problems which must be approached in a progressive and sympathetic spirit when we emerge from the task now confronting the Empire is that of removing or modifying the disabilities which prevent Indian officers from reaching positions of real responsibility, and which for the most part deprive Indians of rank and birth from finding suitable careers in the direct military service of the Crown.

This was said, *a propos* of the exclusion of Indian students in England from the Officers Training Corps. Excluded from the O. T. C., the Indian students enlisted in the Indian Field Ambulance Corps, in the service of which, according to Mr. C. E. Mallet, they gave "honourable and useful service in the war." They would have given just the same honourable and useful service as officers, but there are "disabilities." What are they? They require investigation,—at any rate, after the war!

"The White Man in Asia."

How much of the wide world is there left which is still open to white colonisation? That is the question which Sir Thomas Holdich deals with in a recent article, written with his accustomed force and lucidity. At the moment, perhaps, the question is of purely academic interest, and it seems difficult to discover its relevance to any pressing problem on the *tapis*. Confining our attention to Britain, the emigration problem of the immediate future,—that is, after the war,—will be concerned with the colonisation by the white man of the vast spaces in the Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. In other words, emigration from Britain will be to regions which acknowledge the British flag and where British traditions of liberty hold sway. Turning to Asia, Sir Thomas Holdich rightly holds that Siberia, although very wide and well adapted to European colonisation, is not a future field for the development of white energy, for obviously and naturally, it is reserved for the overflow of the teeming and increasing millions of Russia. From Siberia we go a long way off to Indo-China where the Frenchman can only live as capitalist and employer, but not as a colonist. (The foreign population, chiefly French, is only some 12,000, exclusive of 8,000 French troops.) There is need for a large labour force, but, clearly, it cannot be a white labour force but Yellow.

Ceylon Ruled Out.

Then we come to Ceylon, where the white man's business is cut out for him, as capitalist and employer, interested in tea, rubber and so forth. The climatic conditions preclude the possibility of white labour in competition with indigenous native labour or the imported Indian labour. Sir Thomas Holdich writes:

With such a climate as this the premier Crown Colony of Great Britain is not, and can never be, the permanent home of the colonist. A planter of European nationality may spend his life there, and he may build up a future from rubber, or tea, or land, but he is only a settler,—a bird of passage,—and he looks forward to ending his days elsewhere. Ceylon is certainly not available for white emigration of the labouring class, nor can we possibly consider India generally as affording any opening for the overflow due to European expansion.

India and the Empire.

As far as India is concerned, the problem is to find an outlet for the overflow of her superfluous population and not for the inflow of alien elements. Sir Thomas puts it clearly when he says that "India, Indo-China and Ceylon must be ruled out of any scheme for the further distribution of the white race, although as a temporary home and a field for military training, for the commercial capitalist, or the great body of the ruling administration, both civil and military, the value of India as an Imperial asset is so great that were India to be lost to us, it could only signify the disruption of the Empire." There are, it is true, European families settled in Kashmir, and there are also European zemindars and planters permanently settled in Behar and in the Travancore uplands and on the Nilgiris, Kodaikanal and Shevaroys. But there is no question in these cases of the application of European labour. The conclusion at which Sir Thomas arrives is that "Asia affords no future asylum for overcrowded Europe, and we must look elsewhere for those climatic and geographical surroundings which make white emigration possible." This seems a very excellent conclusion!

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ACTION IN BLACK SEA.

ARABS DEFEATED IN EGYPT.

ITALIANS ARREST ENEMY OFFENSIVE

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

It is authoritatively stated from Petrograd that after a fight on Jan. 8 between the Goeben and a Russian battleship, the former returned to Constantinople damaged, having lost 33 killed and 80 wounded.

After eighteen hours' cannonade the Russians totally destroyed the Austrian trenches at Toporoutz and Rarancze. The captured trenches were so full of earth and corpses, that they were difficult to be held.

The Austrian offensive in the Gorizia zone has been arrested by the Italians.

It is feared in Rome that Prince Mirko of Montenegro has perished or was captured during the defence of Skutari. It is hoped that Prince Mirko's splendid rearguard action at Skutari will enable the Serbs to escape.

It is stated in a Cairo message that 4,500 Arabs were engaged in the fight on the 23rd January, but were driven back three miles.

Parliament has been prorogued. The speech from the Throne thanked the Commons for ungrudging liberality for providing the sinews of war and expressed great confidence in the ability of the Allies to vindicate the great cause for the benefit of future civilization.

The Labour Conference has passed a resolution again recording its opposition to the principle of compulsory service, but a resolution in favour of an agitation for the repeal of the Bill, was defeated.

Mr. Bonar Law announced in the Commons that he did not think that the Imperial Conference could be usefully held at present.

BATTLE IN THE BLACK SEA.

THE GOEBEN DAMAGED.

THE GOEBEN DAMAGED.

33 KILLED: 80 WOUNDED.

FIGHT WITH A RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP.

(Associated Press.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28.

It is authoritatively stated that after a fight on January 8th. between the Goeben and a Russian battleship, the former returned to Constantinople damaged, having lost thirty-three killed and eighty wounded.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE ARRESTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, Jan. 28.

A communiqué says: The enemy offensive in the Gorizia zone has been arrested, and the Italians firmly hold the positions they occupied. They effectively shelled an enemy force marching towards the Isonzo bridge, north-west of Gorizia.

An Italian detachment on the Carso plateau, in a surprise march, captured a fortified church at San Martino.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

The Viceroy's war telegram received from the Secretary of State, dated the 27th January, says:—

The Italians report that the enemy favoured by a thick fog attacked the heights, south-west of Gorizia in very great force and the Italians fell back to the second line trenches.

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

ANTI-GERMAN DISTURBANCE IN LAUSANNE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERNE, Jan. 28.

On the occasion of the Kaiser's birthday the German Consulate at Lausanne hoisted the German flag. The crowd demanded that the Swiss flag should be substituted and then, overpowering the police, hauled down the German flag and damaged the escutcheon.

The Federal Council has apologised to the German Minister and telegraphed to the Foreign Office in Berlin, promising that the incident shall not be repeated.

HEALTH OF AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

SAID TO BE SINKING RAPIDLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, Jan. 27.

Vatican circles declare that the health of the Emperor of Austria is causing anxiety and he is sinking rapidly.

MISS CAVELL'S BETRAYER.

BRUSSELS REFUSES TO PAY THE FINE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 27.

Brussels has refused to pay the fine of half a million francs imposed on it by von Bissing owing to the death of the betrayer of Miss Cavell.

LABOUR AND COMPULSION.

NO AGITATION AGAINST THE BILL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Labour Conference at Bristol passed a resolution by 1,716,000 votes to 360,000, again recording its opposition to the principle of compulsory service, but a resolution in favour of an agitation for the repeal of the Bill, was defeated by 649,000 votes to 614,000.

COLONEL HOUSE IN BERLIN.

DISCUSSING NEUTRAL COMMERCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that Colonel House has arrived in Berlin to discuss urgent questions relating to neutral commerce.

BATTLE OF SKUTARI.

SPLENDID REARGUARD ACTION.

PRINCE MIRKO'S FATE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

It is feared in Rome that Prince Mirko of Montenegro has perished, or was captured during the defence of Skutari.

Thousands of Serbs are struggling towards Alessio, and are being succoured by Admiral Troubridge and the British bluejackets.

It is hoped that Prince Mirko's splendid rearguard action at Skutari will enable the Serbs to escape.

DEFENCE OF VALONA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, Jan. 28.

A Cabinet meeting has decided to defend Valona to the utmost.

SERBIAN PREMIER TO VISIT PARIS AND LONDON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Reuter learns that the Serbian Premier will shortly visit Paris and London.

PURCHASE OF ROUMANIAN GRAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

In the Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the Government had concluded contracts for the purchase of Roumanian grain which would be held for our disposal in Roumania and would be exported after the war.

MINE WARFARE.

SEVERE FIGHTING FOR CRATERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The communiqué says our artillery was most active on the whole front throughout the day. German trenches in Belgium were severely damaged.

An enemy attempt to recapture craters east of Neuville was repulsed. Fighting with mines in Argonne continued in our favour. The enemy lost heavily in the struggle for the possession of the crater resulting from the explosion of two of our mines. We hold one of the edges of the crater.

The communiqué says:—Early in the morning we exploded a mine opposite Givenchy. An organised bombardment was carried out on several points of the hostile lines.

Hostile artillery was active east and north-east of Loos, south of Bois Grenier, north-east of Armentieres and north-east of Ypres. Our artillery successfully retaliated on hostile batteries and trenches.

LIVELY CANNONADE IN ARTOIS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Jan. 28.

The communiqué says there was the liveliest cannonade in Artois. We continued to reoccupy the craters, discovering many dead Germans and taking prisoners.

DEATH OF NOTABLE GERMAN AIR PILOT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

A German wireless reports the death of Lieutenant Boehme who has been frequently mentioned in communiqués.' He fell while flying in Alsace. Boehme is probably Boelke, one of the most notable pilots of the Fokker machines.

DOMINIONS AND WAR.

NO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said he did not think that the Imperial Conference could be usefully held at present, but the Government would shortly have full and frank discussion with the Australian Premier, as with Sir Robert Borden in 1915.

The Government was constantly in communication with the Dominions in all matters connected with the war.

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

4500 ARABS DRIVEN BACK

FURTHER DETAILS OF RECENT FIGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

A communiqué says that a further report or General Wallace's operations on the 23rd January confirms the Cairo telegrams. It adds that our force consisting of British, Dominion and Indian troops advanced on the morning of the 23rd in two columns.

The enemy advanced from their camp and attempted to surround it. By ten in the morning the action became general and by noon the enemy were driven back to camp. They retired rapidly westward and the camp was occupied.

About eighty tents and some stores were burnt. The enemy, whose troops were well handled had three guns and three or four machine-guns.

CAIRO, Jan. 26.

4,500 Arabs were engaged in the fight on January 23rd, but were driven back three miles.

The British casualties were 26 killed and 294 wounded.

The enemy's losses were 150 killed and 500 wounded.

GENERAL MAXWELL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Brigadier-General Maxwell, in Egypt, has been gazetted Temporary General.

AUXILIARY CRUISER TARA.

CREW WELL TREATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

An Admiralty announcement says that a report has been received that ninety-five survivors of the auxiliary cruiser Tara in the hands of Senussi are being well treated and an attempt is being made to send them clothing, etc.

WEST AFRICAN MAIL OVERDUE.

300 PERSONS ON BOARD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Lloyds state that an empty; and stove-in, lifeboat, inscribed Appam, Liverpool, has been picked up between Madeira and Morocco.

A later message says:—The West African Mail boat Appam, with 166 passengers and 134 crew, is overdue ten days. Seventy-five guineas per cent, has been offered at Lloyds for reinsurance. She was last reported near the Bay of Biscay after which was complete and absolute silence. Not even a wireless distress call has been received.

ECONOMY IN SHIPPING.

UNESSENTIAL IMPORTS TO BE REDUCED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman said that the Government had decided in order to economise in shipping, to reduce unessential imports.

A large percentage of paper-making material would shortly be prohibited as well as the export of rags and waste paper.

The import of other bulky articles might also be prohibited, including raw tobacco, building materials, furniture, woods and some fruits, and, if necessary, the list would be extended till the strain was eased.

A committee of four, under Lord Curzon, was dealing with the matter.

BRITISH HOSPITAL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

SIXTY PATIENTS SAVED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Grand Hotel Wimereux, occupied by the British as an hospital, has been destroyed by fire. Sixty-six patients were saved by the doctors and nurses.

WITH THE RUSSIANS.

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN.

AUSTRIAN TRENCHES TOTALLY DESTROYED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's correspondent cables:—

London, January 27.—The Exchange Company's Petrograd correspondent described the fighting in the south as being most violent. Eighteen hours' cannonade totally destroyed the Austrian trenches at Toporoutz and Rarancze.

The captured trenches were so full of earth and corpses that they were difficult to be held. The Austrians counter-attacked. Wave after wave of prolonged bayonet fights followed.

The Russians advanced at Rarancze behind rolling shields which they stuck in the snow before the Austrian trenches. Austrian bomb throwers rushing out were annihilated by their own contact mines.

AUSTRALIA AND RUSSIA.

QUESTION OF DIRECT TRADE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

MELBOURNE, Jan. 27.

The Minister of Trade announces that he will do everything possible to establish direct trade with Russia. The question of preference will be submitted to Parliament.

The Federal War Committee recommends land settlement for returned soldiers. The scheme may cost twenty millions.

The Commonwealth has prohibited the export of tallow.

U. S. MAILS ON NEUTRAL VESSELS.

ALLEGED CENSORING BY BRITISH.

(Associated Press.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

An American Note, dated January 10th., complains of the seizure, detention, removal and censoring of mails to and from America, carried on neutral ships and not touching at British ports, which have been stopped on the high seas and then taken into British waters. The Note asks for an effective remedy.

Sir Edward Grey replied on January 25th. that the Note raised important questions of principle affecting the Allied Governments, whom, he must consult before replying.

With further reference to the above, the Foreign Office states that no mails have been censored or removed from neutral ships and brought forcibly to port for the purposes of search.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

SWORN IN AS PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins has been sworn in as a Privy Councillor at Buckingham Palace.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DEFENCE PROGRAMME.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

President Wilson is making a tour on behalf of the Government's programme for national preparedness.

SILVER MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu's silver report says a good undertone in the silver market was again evinced by a rise in price to highest since August 10, 1914. The upward movement was accelerated by the inclination of the Indian bazaars to cover the recent sales, but the pace was too fast and the bazaars soon fell out of running and realised much of their holding in London. A setback followed and but little silver was offered. If the reduction in the holding of silver coins in India continues, purchases for Indian coinage are probable. Meanwhile, the demands of Home and Continental mints remain important factors in the market. The stocks are not unduly large in any great centres, and sellers, especially in America, are very cheerful.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

THE KING THANKS HIS PEOPLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Parliament was prorogued by the Royal Commissioners to-day. The speech from the Throne said.

"For eighteen months my Army and Navy have been engaged, in concert with brave and steadfast allies, in defending the common liberties and public law of Europe against unprovoked encroachments by the enemy. I am sustained by the determination of my people at Home and overseas to carry our flag to final and decisive victory."

The speech thanks the Commons for ungrudging liberality in providing for the heavy demands of the war and concludes.

"In this struggle, forced upon us by those who hold it light to eschew liberties and covenants which we hold sacred, have vindicated the cause which carries with it the future of civilisation. I rely with confidence on the loyal and united efforts of all my subjects which have never failed me and I pray to Almighty God to give us his blessing."

WINDFALL FOR LORD AND LADY CHELMSFORD

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

A lady named Miss Molyneux, who died on December 20th and left 25,000 sterling, bequeathed her house in Kensington and the residue of her estate, after payment of legacies amounting to £3,400 to Lord Chelmsford and her China and wax miniatures to Lady Chelmsford.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—Second-Lieutenants (Infantry Branch)—W. C. Cowin, W. H. Dolphin, H. S. Kent, G. D. Mackay, P. A. Kelly, C. A. Stanton, D. H. Harrison, T. F. Hely, E. J. Fitz-Patrick, D. G. Harlbatt, L. G. Barett, C. P. Gloadsbury, W. P. Cliff, R. F. Roberts, R. J. H. Fell, H. W. M. Fraser, C. H. Fraser, C. H. Evans, J. A. Greenwood, W. M. Leftwich, H. C. Seymour, J. H. Johnston, E. D. Hammick, J. S. McKill, E. Fraxer, C. G. Perdue.

The following volunteer officers are granted the temporary rank of Captain:—Captain A. C. Elliot, Bihar Light Horse; Captain C. W. Spencer, Bihar Light Horse.

Second-Lieutenants E. J. H. Jacobson and H. I. Phillips, Indian Army Reserve of Officers are promoted to be Lieutenants.

Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Webster and Major W. C. Long, both I. M. S., retire from the service.

Commander Maxwell, Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, and Major J. I. Ingles, 1st Battalion, North-Western Railway Volunteers, are granted the Volunteer Officer's Decoration.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. Wadley becomes Chief Engineer, second class (permanent).

Mr. E. G. Stanley has been promoted to be Chief Engineer, second class (temporary rank).

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Col. P. Carr-White, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

Major G. B. M. Sarel, 11th Lancers, who is confirmed as Inspecting Officer, Central India, officiates as Inspecting Officer, Kathiawar State, Imperial Service Cavalry.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major A. L. G. McCormick, R.E., becomes Senior Mint Master and Major G. H. Willis, R.E., Junior Mint Master.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. D. Furley is transferred to the Locomotive Department.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Verdenbury is appointed Palaeontologist, Geological Survey, vice Mr. Coggin-Brown.

Messrs. H. S. Pike and S. Babington, of the Indian Telegraphs, retire from service.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Robert Carlyle has been permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

The name of Raja Chhattar Singh of Rampura shall be substituted for that of the late Raja Ram Singh for the purposes of the Arms Act exemptions.

In the Lahore conspiracy case yesterday, the examination of the accused was continued. They made statements of the usual exculpatory type. While admitting various incidents in their personal careers generally, denied all participation in any offence and complicity in the conspiracy, protesting their innocence and loyalty and ascribing their troubles to police high-handedness and the enmity of prosecution witnesses. Such of the accused as had already made confessions before Magistrates, now repudiated them complaining of their having been tricked by the police into making statements which stood in their names.

CAPTURING OF GERMAN INDUSTRIES.

SPEECH AT MINING INSTITUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

In course of his presidential speech at the annual meeting of the Mining and Geological Institute to-day Mr. H. H. Hayden mentioned that sixteen members were on active service of whom Mr. Hutton Williams has been killed in France.

After describing the manner in which Germany had obtained predominance in the metal markets Mr. Hutton turned to India's opportunities for capturing German industries and developing Indian resources. Having regard to the immense volume of imports iron was clearly one for the establishment of indigenous industry but even this was not as simple as might have been supposed and the present result has been achieved only after the most strenuous efforts and minutest attention to detail on the part of all concerned. If therefore the establishment of an iron and steel industry, which appeared at first sight to be a simple proposition and hardly capable of failure, has proved a matter of no small difficulty, it is desirable to exercise even greater caution in putting forward schemes for the inauguration of other industries of which success is less self-evident. Among these we might include aluminium for which we have enormous quantities of raw material, ferro-manganese, ferro-tungsten glass, artificial manures and coal-tar dyes. In considering the possibility of establishing any of these industries it is desirable first of all to ascertain what market there is likely to be for finished product. As regards aluminium the consumption as gauged by imports is only about 1,500 tons annually and the industry, if established in India, would be compelled to look to other countries for an outlet.

Of dyes India has imported annually coal-tar products to the value of ½ million pounds sterling. These have come chiefly from Germany and you are all no doubt aware of the serious shortage of aniline dyes that has resulted from the war. The present state of industrial enterprise in India is hardly such as to hold out hopes of successful erection of works in the country. The industry which perhaps more than any other calls for attention is the glass industry. Numerous attempts have been made from time to time to establish glass-works but none has been particularly successful. So far as the higher qualities such as the best table-glass are concerned, conditions for their manufacture on a profitable basis, are not established, but of glass to the value of about 1¼ million pounds sterling imported into India annually, nearly a half consists of superior glass which it ought to be possible to manufacture in this country. Large quantities were formerly imported from Austria. No time was lost in seizing the war opportunity, however, not by India unfortunately, but by Japan, whose performance offers a striking example of business acumen and enterprise.

Regarding educated Indians and mining, Mr. Hayden said, if after taking his degree in this country a graduate either entered a colliery with a view to taking the manager's certificate through the sweat of his brow or went through similar apprenticeship in an English mine we should less frequently hear the complaint from a man who has spent five years or more over his books and has taken degrees in geology and mining that he can find no employment in India.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

Lord Hardinge will leave the Delhi main station at noon on the 1st February. His Excellency's departure will be private.

A Viceregal Salute will be fired to announce his Excellency's departure from and return to Delhi.

His Excellency will visit Bankipore and Benares and return to Delhi on the morning of Saturday, the 5th February.

The arrival at and departure from Bankipore and Benares and arrival at Delhi will be private.

The party accompanying the Viceroy will be Sir James DuBoulay, Lt.-Col. F. A. Maxwell, Lt.-Col. Sir James Roberts, Captain W. A. Brown, Captain Viscount Errington, Captain J. O. C. Hasted and Captain the Hon. A. Hardinge.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following guests dined at the State Bungalow, Malabar Hill, last night:—

The Hon. Sir Basil Scott and Lady Scott, the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Mr. H. F. Beale, Mr. Norman Kemp and Mrs. Kemp, Commander W. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Major C. F. Bishop, Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, Major E. C. Whitehead and Mrs. Whitehead, Major G. H. Willis, Mr. K. C. Rushton and Mrs. Rushton, Mr. P. G. Messent, Mr. E. L. Norton, Mr. W. C. McDonald and Mrs. McDonald, Mr. A. M. Green, Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. F. W. Hanson, Mrs. Hanson and Miss Hanson, Mr. W. A. M. Lattey, Mrs. Lattey and Miss Lattey, Mr. H. F. Bush and Mrs. Bush, Mr. Claude Batley and Mrs. Batley, Mr. D. G. Chichester, Mr. F. Portlock and Mrs. Portlock, Mr. A. Turner Laing, Mr. R. W. Watson, Mrs. Watson and Miss Watson, Mr. W. L. Weldon and Mrs. Weldon, Dr. Dexter Davison and Mrs. Davison, Captain L. F. Lanyon, Captain H. J. K. Wallis, Captain W. C. W. Muller and Mrs. Muller, Captain D. W. Wilson, 2nd Lieut. H. Phibbs and Mrs. Phibbs, 2nd Lieut. P. Mead and Mrs. Mead, Mr. K. R. Dadachanji and Mrs. Dadachanji Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. Jehangir D. Framji and Mrs. Framji, Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas, Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia and Mrs. Wadia.

The House Party comprised, General Sir John Nixon, The Hon. Mr. A. H. Grant and Mrs. Grant, Captain Walker, Sir Valentine Chirol, Lady Helen Brassey, Miss Barnett, their Excellencies and Staff.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain J. N. Kidd, Dragoon Guards.
Lieutenant J. M. Thornton, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant C. F. Batty, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant O. H. Wale, Irish Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant W. H. Lucas, North Lancashires.
Lieutenant J. H. Pullin, North Lancashires.
Lieutenant J. B. Whitfield, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant H. W. O'Reilly, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant C. S. Underhill, Shropshires.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant E. P. Lester, Worcesters.

WOUNDED.

Captain H. C. Allen, Wiltshires.
Captain G. R. Colman, Rifle Brigade.
Captain J. E. Jones, Medicals.
Captain G. A. Lawrence, Artillery.
Lieutenant E. E. Griffiths, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. A. Broomfield, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Brown, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant G. H. Gilmore, Sussex
Second-Lieutenant N. Newall, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieutenant R. D. Robinson, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant R. W. Shepard, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Stamforth, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant E. B. Trower, South Wales Borderers.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

NOW KILLED.

Captain B. M. Black, Essex.
Captain S. Hare, Essex.
Lieutenant R. C. Gardom, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant K. H. Pearse, East Surreys.

DIED.

Second-Lieutenant D. D. Howie, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Major P. A. Meldon, Artillery.
Captain H. H. Cunningham, Medicals.
Captain W. Rustom, North Devon Yeomanry.
Lieutenant W. Campbell, Medicals.
Lieutenant L. A. Dickins, London Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Coward, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Morrice, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant R. S. Watson, West Yorkshires.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

The following additional casualties in Mesopotamia are reported:—

KILLED.

1-4th Buffs (attached 1-5th Buffs):—Lieutenant S. Rothwell.
1st Yorkshires (attached Black Watch):—Captain K. W. L. Simonet.
1-4th Hants:—Lt.-Col. F. J. Bowker, Captain A. C. Brandon, Captain A. F. North.
1-5th Hants (attached 1-4th Hants):—Lieut. R. L. Needham.
2nd Black Watch:—2nd-Lieut. F. H. Soutar.
1st Seaforths:—Captain F. J. Rigby.
1st Brahmans (attached 6th Jats):—Lieut. A. H. Neale.
6th Jats:—2nd-Lieut. C. A. Johnson (I. A. R. O.).
41st Dogras:—2nd-Lieut. J. L. Robinson (I. A. R. O.).
62nd Punjabis:—Lt.-Col. E. W. Grimshaw, Major O. St. J. Skeen.
93rd Burma Infantry:—Lieut. R. P. K. Todd.

NOW KILLED.

1st Seaforths:—2nd-Lieut. M. M. Brodio (previously reported missing, believed killed).

DIED OF WOUNDS.

1-5th Buffs:—2nd-Lieut. S. W. Wilson.
1-4th Hants:—Captain F. W. P. Roberts, Lieut. J. G. Stilwell, Lieut. E. A. Barrell, Lieut. C. L. R. Jenson, 2nd-Lieut. G. D. Andrews, 2nd-Lieut. C. D. Wyles, 2nd-Lieut. J. W. Perie.
1-6th Hants (attached 1-4th Hants):—Captain the Hon. R. S. A. Palmer.
2nd Black Watch:—2nd-Lieut. M. M. Thorburn, 2nd-Lieut. R. H. Dundas.
4th Argyle and Sutherlands (attached Black Watch):—2nd-Lieut. J. F. C. Dixon.
1st Connaught Rangers:—Lt.-Col. S. J. Murray, Captain S. W. Howard, Lieut. E. D. Greeves, 2nd-Lieut. O. H. Acton, 2nd-Lieut. T. Odonovan, 2nd-Lieut. T. Lett.
6th Jats:—Captain F. W. A. Wells.
37th Dogras (attached 41st Dogras):—Captain C. A. M. Dunlop.
41st Dogras:—2nd-Lieut. A. H. E. Lindop, 2nd-Lieut. H. F. Northcote (I. A. R. O.).
62nd Punjabis:—Captain J. St. A. King, Lieut. B. P. F. Moore, 2nd-Lieut. A. Fisk-Aldis.
93rd Burma Infantry:—Captain G. H. J. Burrett.
107th Pioneers:—Lieut. E. W. Geidt.

MISSING.

1-4th Hants:—2nd-Lieut. J. C. Bucknill

MISSING (WOUNDED).

2nd Black Watch:—Captain D. C. Hamilton Johnston

MISSING (BELIEVED KILLED).

6th Jats:—2nd-Lieut. H. F. Dawa (I. A. R. O.).

The following additional casualty is reported from Egypt:—

WOUNDED.

15th Sikhs:—Captain C. F. W. Hughes (severely).

The 57th list from British East Africa includes:—

WOUNDED.

2nd North Lancashires:—2nd-Lieut. W. Parker (dangerously).

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

FOUNDATION STONE LAYING CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan 27.

The amphitheatre in which the foundation-stone of the Hindu University is to be laid by the Viceroy is now complete. It is nearly as large as the amphitheatre in which the first Imperial Durbar was held by Lord Lytton in 1877. The Union Jack is flying all over and it is gaily decorated with buntings. On the main dais arrangements are made to sit the Ruling Princes on the right hand side of the Viceroy while on his Excellency's left will be accommodated Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, the Hon. Member for Education, Vice-Chancellors of existing Universities, President and Vice-President of the Hindu University Society and a few other dignitaries.

In order that everyone seated in the amphitheatre may be able to see the ceremony the central spot in the theatre has been kept open and there the foundation will be laid. The "Puja" ceremony on the site commenced yesterday and was attended by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other prominent University men. Sant Altarsing, one of the most esteemed Sikh Gurus, arrived here this morning with ten followers and this evening commenced "Akhand Path" of "Guru Grant Saheb" on the site. Arrangements are also being made for "puja" by Jains.

His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha and the Dowager-Maharani of Dholpur are also to attend the punch. Many prominent purdah ladies having expressed a desire to witness the function, very satisfactory purdah arrangements are being made. The function itself will not be a long one.

The address to the Viceroy will be read by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, President of the University and will be presented in a beautiful casket to his Excellency very probably by Sir Gurudas Bannerji. His Excellency will reply to the address and perform the ceremony which will be brought to a close by a vote of thanks to be moved by one of the ruling Princes, expressing the sincere gratitude of the Hindus to his Excellency.

After the function his Highness the Maharaja of Benares will entertain his Excellency at lunch and his Excellency will leave Benares the same evening.

In order to superintend the arrangements that are being made for the august visitors, Sir James Meston paid a private visit to Benares yesterday and after spending a very busy day left the same evening for Lucknow.

BENARES, Jan. 28.

As at present arranged the whole programme relating to the Hindu University, will be concluded by the 8th February. So far 18 lecturers have been fixed and if lady speakers are available probably three more will be added to the number. The most important lectures are fixed last and they are by Prof. Geddes and Mrs. Annie Besant on "Ideal of a Modern University" and "University as a Builder of Character" respectively. Sir Sankaran Nair will preside over Prof. Geddes' lecture and H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir over Mrs. Besant's. Besides these there will be discourses in Sanskrit by students.

INDIAN AND PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company was held at the registered office in Bank Street on January 20th in pursuance of a requisition lodged with the Board of Directors by Lala Har Narain and other shareholders.

The Chairman Mr. Chotalal Parekh said there were apparently two factions amongst the shareholders, naturally holding divergent views on the resolutions brought up for discussion. At the same time he expressed the hope that the proceedings would be conducted "as peacefully as possible," assuring those present that his conduct in the chair would be most impartial and that he would not be a party to anything illegal or unconstitutional throughout the proceedings.

It was proposed by Lala Har Narain and seconded by Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee:—

That Mr. Chotalal Parekh and Mr. Padamsing Narsinghbhai be removed from their office as Directors, and the Hon. Rai Bahadur Munshi. Pragnarayin and Lala Saligram be appointed as Directors in their place and stead.

The Resolution on being put to the vote was rejected by 31 votes to 13. A poll was demanded and will take place on March 6th.

It was proposed that the meeting disapproved of the appointment of Mr. Matubhai Cursonbhai, Mr. Dhirajlal Shroff and Mr. B. G. Gajiwala, as additional members of the Board. Ten voted for the proposition and 40 against. A poll was demanded and will take place on March 6th.

It was then proposed that Mr. J. M. Jhaveri, Mr. M. Cursonbhai, Mr. D. P. Shroff and Mr. B. G. Gajiwalla (since deceased) be removed from their office as Directors. This was also rejected by 41 votes to 11 and a poll demanded.

A proposal to appoint a Committee, consisting of Lala Har Narain, Mr. F. J. Laljee, the Hon. Rai Bahadur M. Pragnarayen and Mr. Burjorji Byramji, to enquire into alleged irregularities, negligence, etc., of the present Agents, was then rejected by 37 to 11 votes. A poll was also demanded in this case, the date fixed being March 6th.

A Resolution to suspend the Indian Co-operative Company from their office as the Agents of the Company was rejected by 44 votes to 11; another proposal that the Agency agreement should not be executed was rejected by 44 votes to 11, and a seventh resolution approving of the action of Lala Har Narain and Mr. F. J. Laljee in filing a suit in the High Court against Mr. P. D. Acharya and others, and appointing Mr. Burjorji Byramji to act for the Company in the said suit, was rejected by 44 votes to 7. A poll was demanded in each case and March 6th fixed.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

(Continued from page 7.)

view the procession. The cloth, grain and several other markets and places of business were closed in the afternoon to enable the employes to pay their respects to the G. O. M. The great patriot was evidently moved by this spontaneous manifestation of his countrymen's gratitude towards him.

THE PROCESSION STARTS.

The procession was to have started at 5-15 p.m. but a start was made a quarter of an hour earlier. Mr. Dadabhai's car in which were seated, besides himself, his daughter, son-in-law Mr. Dadina, and Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, was preceded by a pilot car, and was followed by a number of other cars occupied by leading citizens of Bombay. In and outside the University Gardens, a large number of people had collected who loudly cheered the G. O. M. as the procession started, and as the car proceeded, the cheering was taken up by the still larger crowds that lined both sides of Hornby Road. Near the offices of the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat, the girls of the Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution sang a song of welcome. The first halt along the route was made at the Young Ladies' High School, where about three hundred girls of the Institution, under their Principal Miss Aimai Patel, had assembled. The School premises were very beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and as the car halted, the girls sang a song welcoming the great patriot and invoking the blessings of the Almighty on him. Miss Patel presented a beautiful bouquet of flowers to Mr. Dadabhai, who accepted it, thanking the Principal for the hearty reception she and the pupils had given him. Mr. Dadabhai was one of the foremost pioneers of female education in this city and this floral tribute by an Institution for the education of young ladies, which is entirely conducted by ladies, must have given peculiar satisfaction to him.

SEETHING MASS OF HUMANITY.

The car then proceeded towards Bori Bunder and a little further on, halted near the Bombay Co-operative Swadeshi Stores where also he was garlanded and presented with flowers. The procession then moved towards the Crawford Market and next entered Sheikh Memon Street where it halted near the Mangaldas and Mulji Jetha Markets and Khara Kuwa. Then were witnessed the most enthusiastic scenes as the procession entered Bhuleshwar. The crowds in Javeri Bazaar and elsewhere had been large but the largest crowds were seen at Bhuleshwar. Here it was one seething mass of humanity and though, as the car approached, the crowds backed to leave a passage for it to pass, it was with great difficulty that the procession could make its way. Flowers were showered on the G. O. M. whose car was by now full off them. Bands played at many places along this part of the route. The other places where the car halted was Ruxmani Lying-in-Hospital, the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School, the China Bag and the Prarthana Samaj. At the Chanda Ramji Girls' School, the members of the Gujerati Hindu Stri Mandal presented Mr. Dadabhai with flowers. The crowds along Girgaum Back Road were also large though not to quite the same extent as at Bhuleshwar or Javeri Bazaar. The procession then entered Sandhurst Road where again were seen large crowds, including the students of the Marwari Vidyalaya, who loudly cheered the G. O. M. The procession then passed through Hughes Road to Cumballa Hill, where also he was cheered, and it next proceeded to Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas' residence at Pedder Road.

The car was escorted all along the route by the volunteers of the Indian National Congress, the All-India Moslem League and the Bhattia, Lohana and Kapole Conferences.

In order to enable the members and others to take part in the procession, the Bombay Yarn, Copper and Brass Native Merchants Association had their markets closed in the afternoon.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

STORY OF AN INTERVIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Jan. 28.

Mr. Chatterjee continued his arguments in the Conspiracy Case this morning. He submitted that Inspector Mukerjee had gone to the jail before his superior officers when Bibhuti's statement was being recorded by the police, to tutor Bibhuti. With reference to the interview alleged to have taken place between Inspector Mukerjee and Bibhuti on the 5th August, he asked the Court to believe the two jailors in preference to Inspector Mukerjee's evidence. He also contended that Bibhuti's version of the Y. M. A. was a maliciously perverted one and though it fitted in with the pre-existing theory of the police it was not borne out by the evidence given in the case. He asked the Court to disbelieve Bibhuti altogether and added that in his desire to sweep everything into this conspiracy Bibhuti had said things which nobody had. He further argued that the conspiracy in Lahore and other parts of upper India had absolutely no connection with the acoused before the Court and the story told by Bibhuti about the rising was absolutely ridiculous.

Counsel had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

THE REFORMED TAMILIAN ASSOCIATION

This Association was founded yesterday, at 10, Dalal Street, Fort. The chairman in explaining the objects of the Association,—viz., the amelioration of the condition, moral, intellectual and social advancement, of the Tamil community,—complimented the members present on this attempt, on behalf of the community resident in Bombay. The articles of the association were discussed. As a first step it was resolved to give a Tamil-pandit preacher, who is leaving Bombay shortly for Calcutta, a hearty send-off. The meeting terminated with a dinner given in honor of the pandit.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dr. Mahendra Nath Bannerjee has been appointed an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

The death of Captain F. Russell of the steamer Assam which is on mail run between Mandalay and Rangoon, has been announced.

The Metropolitan will leave Calcutta on February 3rd and visit Saran, Sonepore, Bankipore, Muzafarpur, Samastipore, Jamalpur, Bhagalpur and Barhwara returning Calcutta on the 15th.

The "Tribune" learns that the Syndicate of the Punjab University has resolved to propose to the Senate that the degrees conferred on Abad Behari, B.A., Bal Raj, B.A., and Parma Nand, M.A., who all have been convicted of serious offences, be cancelled under section 18 of the Indian Universities Act.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce in replying to the Government who invited the Chamber's opinion on the report of the Weights and Measures Committee, have said that they concur with the minute of dissent by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell in the report and are of opinion that any changes made should be in the direction of the decimal system.

The Punjab Government has ordered an enquiry under the Public Servants' Inquiries Act into the conduct of Sita Ram, Engineer, Irrigation Department, Montgomery. This will be the fourth enquiry under the Act within recent years, the former instances being those of Mr. Pohu Ram, Sub-Judge, and Mr. Barket Ali, E. A. C., both of whom were dismissed and Mr. Ghulam Rasul, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was degraded.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following is the list of the Drawings and the dates of the matches, which will be played on the Y. M. C. A. courts, Queen's Road. The games will commence at 5 p.m. Any couple not being in a position to play at 5-15 will be disqualified. Each match will be decided by the best of three sets:

FIRST ROUND.

1. R. D. Karve and K. R. Gunjikar, bye.
2. Bhagawanji Murarji and D. A. Shete, bye.
3. V. V. Bhadkamker and R. A. Wagle, bye.
4. T. M. Rungacari and Y. B. Wassooden, bye.
5. P. M. Kambata and Eruch Pundole, bye.
6. Briscoe and E. Harwood, bye.
7. W. H. Luxa and C. Subjally v. J. A. Sakoor and another, Jan. 31, Monday.
8. S Aziz Ally and Matha v. S. H. Abbas and Rahimtoola, Jan. 29, Saturday.
9. N. E. Weston and S. F. Pearcey v. D. D. Pant and Shirgaokar, Jan. 31, Monday.
10. Rajaram Murarji and Ghandy v. R. Plunkett and E. Brown, Jan. 29, Saturday.
11. H. Belvadi and D. D. Umrigar, bye.
12. D. S. Mandyan and H. L. N. Shastry, bye.
13. J. K. Shaw and A. Fido, bye.
14. J. B. Albuquerque and A. Sequiera, bye.
15. T. H. Pruce and Gunter, bye.
16. C. Gonsalves and A. D'Monte, bye.

SECOND ROUND.

17. 1 v. 2, Feb. 1, Tuesday.
18. 3 v. 4, Feb. 2, Wednesday.
19. 5 v. 6, Feb. 3, Thursday.
20. Winners of 7 v. Winners of 8, Feb. 4, Friday.
21. Winners of 9 v. Winners of 10, Feb. 4, Friday.
22. 11 v. 12, Feb. 3, Thursday.
23. 13 v. 14, Feb. 2 Wednesday.
24. 15 v. 16, Feb. 1, Tuesday.

THIRD ROUND.

25. Winners of 17 v. Winners of 18, Feb. 5, Saturday.
26. Winners of 19 v. Winners of 20, Feb. 7, Monday.
27. Winners of 21 v. Winners of 22, Feb. 7, Monday.
28. Winners of 23 v. Winners of 24, Feb. 5, Saturday.

SEMI-FINALS.

29. Winners of 25 v. Winners of 26, Feb. 9, Wednesday.
30. Winners of 27 v. Winners of 28, Feb. 9, Wednesday.

FINAL.

31. Winners of 29 v. Winners of 30, Feb. 11, Friday.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

In Ladies' singles final after a contested game Mrs. Marshall beat Miss McNaught, 6—4, 9—7.

In the first set Mrs. Marshall captured the first, second, third, sixth, ninth and tenth games and in the second set she took the second, fourth, fifth, ninth, tenth, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth games.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

Crop telegrams for the week ending 22nd January, shews that slight showers fell in Burma and the frontier and dry weather prevailed elsewhere. Both in the Punjab and the United Provinces crops are suffering from drought. In the Punjab cattle are generally healthy but becoming weak owing to the scarcity of fodder in south-east and west. The prices of wheat are Amballa 8½, Rawalpindi 8½, Lahore 8¼, Ferozepore 9 and Lyallpur 9½, seers per rupee.

The scarcity conditions in Bankura district are unchanged and the price of rice is eight seers per rupee. The standing crops in Madras and Bombay are generally in good condition but rain is needed in five districts of the Madras Presidency.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon go to tea with Lady Alishah at Land's End, 5-30 p.m. this evening. At 6-30 Their Excellencies attend the carnival at the Skating Rink.

Their Excellencies will leave Bombay on the 2nd February for a tour in Kathiawar, visiting Dhrangadra, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Gondal, Junagad, Palitana, Bhavnagar and Limbdi. Lady Willingdon will go from Bhavnagar direct to Delhi for the opening ceremony of the Lady Hardinge Memorial Medical College and will be the guest of Lord Hardinge. His Excellency the Governor will return to Bombay on the 16th February. Lady Willingdon will return to Bombay on the 21st February paying a short visit to Jaipur and Ajmere on her way back from Delhi.

Sir T. Wynne who arrived at Rangoon on Thursday with two other directors of the Burma Co-operation, Ltd., left yesterday for Namtu, where he spends three weeks examining the condition of the property for the purpose of further developing it.

Mr. Garud is a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the District Local Boards of the Central Division.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WORKING OF THE PRESS REGULATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 28.

At to-day's meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council Mr. Shankara Narayan Row asked: (1) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of cases dealt with under the Mysore Newspapers' Regulation; and (2) do not the figures show that there is no real necessity for continuing the regulation on the Statute Book?

The General Secretary replied: (1) In seven cases warnings were conveyed to the editors concerned; (2) not necessarily. It has also its preventive value.

Mr. Gulam Ahmad Kalami asked: As the non-official members of this Legislative Council have only limited powers of interpellation and cannot move resolutions and otherwise make effective representations on public matters as in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils in British India, will the Government be pleased to state whether they contemplated the grant of any further power to the members of this Council and if so in what directions?

The First Councillor replied: "An order has recently been passed allowing members to ask supplementary questions. In view of the powers exercised by the Representative Assembly the Government do not contemplate for the present the grant of any further powers to the Legislative Council."

ALLEGED PROMISE OF RAO BAHADURSHIP.

INTERESTING CASE AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 28.

Mr. Korke, Additional District Judge, was busy to-day in hearing a suit filed by the trustees of the Ladies' Club, Nagpur, against Mr. Narayanrao Ghatate, a banker, for recovery of Rs. 15,000 on account of the subscription promised for the said Club.

The defendant repudiated the claim on the ground that there was no trust, that there was the consideration of Rao Bahadurship and Magistracy promised to the defendant but not fulfilled, and that the Club had no legal existence.

Sir B. K. Bose, one of the plaintiffs, was subjected to cross-examination for five hours. The drift of his deposition was that he had no personal knowledge of anything regarding the creation of a trust or of the promise of Rao Bahadurship to the defendant but he was a mere draftsman and had drafted several letters and documents in connection with the trust under the instructions of Rao Bahadur Ramkrishnarao Pandit, who is alleged to have agreed to give a Rao Bahadurship to the defendant. He also deposed that had he been acquainted with the defendant's grievance he would have effected a compromise honourable to both parties.

The court was crowded to hear the case which stands adjourned till to-morrow.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

At to-day's share market tight money and the reported selling of jute mill shares on Bombay account, tended to check business in these securities. There was, however, a rather better inquiry and the tone at the close showed some improvement. Coal shares were again neglected and the same may be said of tea shares in which only a small business was reported. The following sales took place:—

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 320, Belvedere (ord) 279, 280, 283, Clive (ord) 112/8, 113, Fort Gloster (ord) 342, Fort Gloster (prefs) 119, Fort William (ord) 113, 114/8, Gondalpara (ord) 422, 425, Howrah (ord) 204, 203, 204, 205, Hooghly (prefs) 13/4, 13/8, Kamarhatty (ord) 329, 330, Kanknarrah (ord) 432, 433, 434, Kelvin (ord) 360 to 366, Reliance (ord) 190, 191, (prefs) 110.

Coal:—Kosoonda Nyadee 19/4 19/8, Burra Dhemo 10.

Miscellaneous:—New Ring Mill (prefs) 125, Bowreah Cotton (ord) 171, prefs 87, Titaghur Paper Prefs 76, 77, Carew and Co. 90.

Tea:—Lohagar 45.

Government paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 82/8 to 82/10 and small lots were done at Rs. 82/12 to 82/14.

It is for the first time in the history of French India since the treaty of 1815, that the Colony is going to maintain a regular garrison of its own at Pondicherry. Before this she was keeping only a limited number of Sepoys necessary for order and peace in the five French towns.

THE VILLA DE LA CIOTAT

TRAGIC LAST MOMENTS.

THRILLING STORY OF THE RESCUE

Mr. R. G. Jansz of Ceylon, who has enlisted in the Coldstreams, has sent to his brother in Colombo an interesting narrative of the torpedoing of the Villa de la Ciotat in the Mediterranean. The "Times of Ceylon" published the following extracts from the letter:—

We reached Port Said on the 21st December, a jolly nice place, had a ripping time, and sailed on the 22nd for Marseilles. While we were at Port Said, we took on a 4in. gun and six French marines to man it, because we were made to understand that the Mediterranean Sea was infested with German and Austrian submarines and that since we left Ceylon ships were sunk by submarines in the Mediterranean Sea, the last victim being a Japanese boat which was torpedoed. . . miles from Port Said on the day we sailed. Since the day we left Port Said every now and then we came across planks and barrels floating past us, and an hour before we were torpedoed an empty life-boat was seen drifting away, which were sure signs that we were in danger. On the day we left the harbour 43 of us were mustered on deck and shown to what life-boat we were to get into should we be torpedoed. My life-boat was No. 3. Everything went well on the 23rd and the 24th morning. All of us, little knowing what was in store for us in a couple of hours more, were discussing how we should best spend Christmas and had just decided that each man should subscribe 5s. a head, for a special dinner. At 10 o'clock we sat down to breakfast. We had just finished our first course, when all of a sudden I heard a terrible noise and felt something cutting its way through the steamer and I saw the plates and glassware go flying through the air, and the old French steward, let fall all the dishes he had in his hands in the floor and run for all his worth up the stairs which lead on to the deck where the life-boats are tied up. I knew the vessel was torpedoed and knew it would be useless to try and get on deck, because the staircase was crowded about 80 chaps trying to climb at once, so I got up from the breakfast table, went into my cabin, put on my life-belt, opened my trunk, took my money, a tin of cigarettes, some matches, and passport put them into the big pockets of my over coat, carried my over coat, under my arm, and made for the stairs to get on deck, but still found that the stairs were a hopeless job. So I opened the drawer in which the steward keeps the spanner to open the port holes with, went to a port hole and started opening it thinking that if I did not get a chance of going on deck I would leap through the port hole into the sea, for if I was to stay there I would have been drowned like a rat in a rat trap.

THE ESCAPE.

At last the stairs were clear and I was the last person to go on deck, went on deck found that the stairs leading to the life-boats, were crowded, and that my life-boat No. 3 was half lowered into the water. Without any hesitation, I put my money and cigarettes into my trouser pockets, threw my over coat and the rest away, and did a header into the sea (jolly easy to swim in the deap sea with a lifebelt on) and swam on till I reached my life-boat No. 3. It was like ice in that sea but then at that time you don't feel it. I managed to scramble into it, but wasn't two seconds in it, again got toppled into the sea.....Boat No. 3 sank because it had not been lowered.....to let both ends meet the water at once, but instead of that one end of the boat was touching the sea while the other end was suspended in the air from the ropes so that naturally when the waves beat against it the side that was being held up by the ropes gave way, and I was toppled into the sea and the boat turned turtle. So I swam on to the boat next to No. 3, and got into it. That boat was lowered all right and it looked steady but lo! and behold! No. 3.....comes bang against this boat. But just a few seconds before this occurred something made me think that I was not safe in this boat and as she was not getting out of the ship's way and as the ship was fast sinking, I thought that if I stayed on the boat—for there was nobody to cut the ropes of the boat which were attached to the steamer the steamer while sinking would drag that boat along with it.....I saw eight of our chaps on their own hooks had been cutting the ropes and lowering a raft (that is about ten oil tanks fixed on together very safe, it will never sink) and quite comfortably tying on the oars and while doing so singing, but as soon as they had seen me they yelled for all they were worth asking me to come to them and when I saw them I summoned up all my nerve and strength because then I was hopelessly done up and leaped again into the water and swam up to the barge where strong arms were waiting to pull me in. I had a pull at the jar of rum, changed my wet clothes and put on one of the chaps overcoat. Then in the middle of the sea, they started appointing a Captain and different other officials to work our small little barge. I was appointed steersman, and singing this song, "Pull for the shore sailor, pull for the shore," our chaps did pull—not knowing where they were going to I was steering and keeping our little raft, in close contact as possible with the life-boat in which the Captain of the ship was, and it was a jolly tough job for our barge and our fellows some whom had never in their lives handled an oar before to keep pace with a life-boat manned by experienced sailors, but anyhow we did the trick. It was a pitiful sight to see our ship go down. After rowing for about 3 hours we could have seen the outline of a ship on the distance. In about an hour's time we saw her distinctly anchored and waiting to pick us up. We got extra courage into us when we saw her. Already she had picked up and taken on board four of our boats. We went alongside her and got on board where we were given plenty of coffee and eatables. Her name was the s.s. Meroe of the Moss Steamship Company, flying the British flag. After about a couple of hours more when she had picked up the passengers from all the life-boats and barges which came alongside her she sailed for Malta. She reached Malta on the 26th afternoon. Mr. Tyler who went in charge of us, went ashore and interviewed the Governor.

He came back and took us along with him. We went to the Military Headquarters and got thoroughly equipped in warm clothing and other necessaries. You would have laughed to see us chaps walk along the streets of Malta with torn trousers barefooted and bareheaded. Then we came back to where we are at present.

We are all clad in the uniforms which you have seen the Australians who passed Ceylon wear. Out of 43 of us 29 men were saved and 14 are missing. I need not mention the names because in all probability before this letter reaches you you will have read the names of the missing. I can't touch on the subject of the 14 missing ones because that is too sacred a scene I have seen to write about especially considering how bravely those 14 went down.

Well I never for a moment thought that our Ceylon boys would have faced grim death so calmly and now I can safely say that the balance 29 should they reach England and enlist, would not only be fighting for the British, but would also try and take revenge for the 14 lives already sacrificed. I am not sure but some may have been picked up by another steamer. I will never in a hurry forget Christmas, 1915. The "Ville de la Ciotat" sank 17 minutes after the torpedo struck her. Many more lives might have been saved. There was nothing but confusion on board the steamer. The total number of lives lost was 94 and the saved 310.

I am at present in Malta and I really don't know what's going to happen to us.

KING PETER'S FLIGHT THROUGH SNOW.

A NIGHT IN AN ALBANIAN HUT.

A graphic account of a strange meeting with King Peter during his flight from Serbia is given by an Albanian doctor in a letter to a friend at Uskub. The letter appears in the "Berliner Tageblatt." On a journey to Scutari this doctor was compelled to pass a wild and terribly stormy night in a wretched little Albanian village.

"The house which I came to," writes the doctor, "was almost in a state of ruin. Stable and living room were just separated by a rickety wooden partition, and in the room sat the owner of the house, asleep. I myself spent the night in the stable with his only cow. I could not sleep. The snowstorm raged outside, piling the roof higher and higher with snowdrift. A stray dog was howling somewhere outside.

"Suddenly there came a loud, heavy knocking at the door. A hoarse voice called out imperiously in Serbian, 'Open!' My host obeyed. Outside in the darkness of the night four horsemen were seen, two of whom had already dismounted and were lifting down with great care and tenderness a third who was wrapped up in a broad cloak. They carried him into the room gently. The two were Serbian officers, and the third I took to be a wounded comrade. 'Make a fire!' was the next order to the host, and the burning logs soon flared up the chimney.

"The wounded man near me shut his eyes and turned his face to the darkness, but in the glare of the flames I recognised him with the wizened gipsy features the wild white strands of hair and the loosely hanging white moustache to be King Peter of Serbia. Meanwhile two officers and two soldiers appeared laden with boxes which they opened t oprepared a bed for the King with the greatest of care. The King sighed and said sadly to his followers. 'Thank you, my brothers, thank you.' The officers made efforts to lay a table with the provisions they had saved, but the King refused to eat. One of his followers, evidently a doctor gave him something to drink.

"The officers sat around their King, dully and silently without speaking a word. 'Get some sleep and rest yourselves, gentlemen', said the King to them. The officers stretched themselves out on the floor as well as they could. But I do not think any of them slept, and before darkness had lifted the King and his followers arose and left the wretched village to continue their flight over the dark, inhospitable mountains of Albania."

RECRUITING AMONG ANGLO-INDIANS.

THE PRESENT SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 28.

Anent Anglo-Indian recruiting, in the course of an interview to a representative of a local newspaper Mr. H. Barton, Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association, who is on a visit here, said a mobile battery reinforcement must be supplied by Anglo-Indians and that ought to be apart from the Anglo-Indian Battalion. The Anglo-Indian community of Burma ought to go ahead irrespective of what the Europeans did. By doing so they would serve their purpose better after the war. Men going now would be pioneers for future generations. The Anglo-Indian community was not well represented now as Europeans were in the fighting units. He did not see why Europeans of various firms in Burma should hold aloof. But that fact should not prevent Anglo-Indians seizing the opportunity of a life-time and turning it to best account. They should bear in mind that the battalion of 1,200 men had the first claim on them and he appealed to the community. By their holding aloof they were going to do their cause incalculable harm.

Mr. Reid, Joint Magistrate of Howrah, has disposed of a case in which Mr. N. V. Saveille, a guard on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, was charged with criminally assaulting an Indian woman while travelling by a Down-passenger train from Midnapore to Howrah. Accused was given the benefit of doubt and discharged.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT IN GERMAN PRISON.

ENGLISHWOMAN'S RELEASE AFTER A YEAR.

LITTLE FOOD AND MUCH HATE

Soon after the German occupation of Brussels an official notice posted on the walls of the city announced a number of sentences for political offences. At the head of the list was: "Edith Carter, musical artist, sentenced to a year's imprisonment for insulting a German officer." Mrs. Carter is now back in England, having served every day of her sentence.

The charge against Mrs. Carter, writes the "Daily Mail," was that she called a German soldier who grasped her arm and tore a patriotic button from her coat "Cochon!" (pig). She denies that she ever used the word. For this she spent just a year in the prison of Sieburg, near Cologne, dressed in convict clothes, kept in solitary confinement, and fed on convict fare—Convict No. 173. Young, bright, and intelligent, she still shows in the pallor of her face the effects of the prison life, which even some weeks of liberty in Brussels have not yet removed.

"One evening, about the beginning of October 1914, I went into a cafe in Brussels," said Mrs. Carter. "The Burgomaster, M. Max, was the hero of the moment, having stood up against the Germans, and everybody was wearing his photograph. I was wearing a medallion and his picture in a pretty little brooch.

"Two German soldiers overhead me speak English in the café and followed me out. They asked me what business I had to wear M. Max's photo. 'I wear it because I choose to wear it,' I replied. They demanded if I was English, and when I said I was they took hold of me. I did not realise that they were arresting me, and as they grabbed my arms I told them that they must not handle me like that, for I was an Englishwoman and would not have it.

ARREST AND SENTENCE.

"I was carrying a music-case. They took it from me and opened it. In this case there was a little book containing a speech by Mr. Lloyd George and one by Sir Edward Grey, copied from an English paper. The book was decorated with photos of English and Belgian Kings and Queens and the national flags. Inside it was a newspaper map showing the positions of the armies. When I saw that they really meant to arrest me I tried to escape but could not."

She was taken to the German headquarters and put in a room with ten German soldiers. Here she remained, sleeping on a mattress on the floor, for seven or eight days. She was not allowed to communicate with her friends, even with her husband. Some British nurses who were being turned out of Brussels saw her, and through them she got a message outside. The result of the message, although she did not know it at the time, was to set the American Embassy working in her favour. Nothing, however, could be done. The authorities had been looking for an opportunity to discipline an Englishwoman. They were going to make an example of her.

At last she was brought before a court-martial, eight officers around a table, with one whom she took to be the Governor of the city at the head. "The soldier insulted me," she replied, when she heard the charge. The president of the court could speak no English; Mrs. Carter had to defend herself in German. "I could only insist that I had never called the man 'Cochon.'" she says. At the end the president said to her: "We have decided to send you to prison in Germany for a year. We must make an example of you." "I am quite willing to go to prison for my King and my country," the plucky little woman replied. "But I never insulted that man."

IN CONVICT DRESS.

She was allowed one short interview with her husband and then was marched, along with two Belgian prisoners, under a strong military escort, to the railway station and taken to Aix-la-Chapelle, where she was put in a very cold cell in the prison and given convict clothes—a print dress, a white cotton apron, and a little cotton shawl She had to do her hair in two plaits. Later she was conveyed to the big prison at Siegburg.

"The prison in Siegburg was in many ways an improvement on Aix-la-Chapelle," she said. "I had a cell to myself and the bed and linen were good. At first the prison authorities were very suspicious of me, but I set myself to earn their good will. I was put to sewing, having to make two shirts a day, and I tried to do my work better and quicker than any other prisoner. Before long the Frau Oberin, the head of the prison, admitted that I, the Englishwoman, was 'immer erste und immer beste' in her work (always first and always best).

"I was kept in solitary confinement, broken by a quarter of an hour's exercise a day in a long procession of convicts in the yard, by church, and by the bath. No communication with other prisoners was allowed. In church we were placed in high seats that made you feel as though you were in a cupboard. I dreaded contact with the German women in the bath. They showed by their looks how they hated me for being English.

THE WORST FOOD.

"The two convicts who had to bring round the food each day under the supervision of a warder always picked out the worst for the Englishwoman—the uneatable crusts, the smallest fraction of meat, and the top of the potato soup, which was nothing but water. Our food was so scanty that we were always starved. It consisted of small quantities of coffee, black bread, and potato or bean soup, sometimes with a little bit of bacon or pork in it.

"During the early summer the food got steadily worse. In June we had no bread, for there was none to be had. I had taken a few francs away with me when I left Brussels, and I begged my wardress that I might be allowed to buy a little milk with it. I was told that this was against regulations. The starvation made me very ill. When I could stand it no more I asked to see the doctor. He looked at me severely and told the nurse with him to give me hot water with bicarbonate of soda in it for three days.

"The authorities lectured me on the wickedness of England. 'England is starving us. You must feel it!' I was told. Even in the prison chapel the minister would speak time after time about the wickedness of England, finishing up with 'Gott strafe England,' uttered with tremendous emphasis. When he came to see me in my cell he was quite friendly. Three months before I left, however, the authorities gave me a much better diet. For the first three months after my sentence I cried myself to sleep every night. I often wished for death. I feared they would never let me go back to my home, and the wardresses told me that I would not be allowed out of Germany again. For months I had no news of my husband. I found afterwards that he went to the authorities and asked to be sent to a German prison that he might be near me. He was sent to a prison camp, and I do not yet know where he is.

A PRISONER'S BABY.

"One wardress, Fraulein Mann, and a Sister Emily, who visited the prison, were very kind to me. Sister Emily said to me, 'I am very fond of you. There is a war between us, but you cannot help it.' When I came away she game me a blouse. There were a lot of French-women in the prison arrested for similar political offences. One came with a baby four weeks old. She had to leave it locked in the cell when she went to church and it cried continually. One day I said to the wardress, 'Let me go to the baby.' She opened the door and said, 'Come quick,' and I ran into the cell and nurse the baby till it was nearly time for the mother to come back. I nursed the baby in that way for months and the mother never knew it. One prisoner was a Frenchwoman ninety-nine years old. On October 8 last, exactly the end of the year of my imprisonment, I was sent to Brussels. I never thought they would release me, but the head wardress said that I had behaved excellently, that I had worked diligently, and so on, and asked for my release."

LYALLPUR COTTON SALES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

At the cotton sales in Lyallpur this month all the finer counts were purchased by a representative of Messrs. Tata and Sons, who came to Lyallpur by special invitation.

The Lahore Special Tribunal practically concluded the hearing of prosecution evidence in the Padri murder case on Wednesday.

The Difference in this Baby

from the usual bottle-fed baby is his firm flesh, strong bone and happy intelligent expression—this is because he has been reared on Glaxo.

His parents say, "He has not had a day's illness," and he looks as if every day is a day of happiness and joy to him. This is how every well-nourished baby should look. Glaxo-fed babies are lucky babies. Glaxo contains only those things which build up firm flesh and strong bone, muscle and brain. It builds strong, healthy babies, not flabby ones. It is the over-fat flabby Baby who gets bronchitis and chills, and is never really happy.

See the Glaxo Smile!

This is because Glaxo is only milk, with extra cream and milk-sugar, and contains no starch or flour. Glaxo is a complete food for Baby, right from birth, and as only hot water—no cream or milk—has to be added, it is inexpensive and very easily prepared.

Give your Baby "Glaxo"—the best is not too good for him.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

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MILITARY PATTERN WRIST WATCH.

35''' Size, Keyless Lever, in Semi-Open face case.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Half plate movement, jewelled 15 rubies, compensation balance, double roller and Breguet hair spring; straight line lever escapement with visible ruby pallets. Patent hand setting mechanism by the winding nut. Plain white enamel dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Substantially finished, dust and damp proof case with extra thick crystal glass.

Nickel Silver, Rs. 25. Sterling Silver, Rs. 30.

Also made in the New Patent Pattern with side loops in Nickel and Sterling Silver cases at same prices as above.

With a superior quality leather wrist strap.

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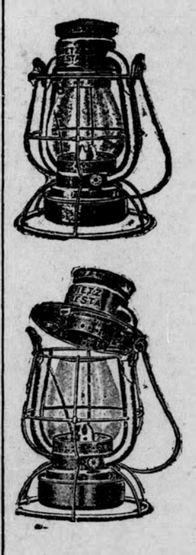
DIETZ NEW "VESTA" R. R. LANTERN

A MODERN MONEY SAVER



The Dietz new "Vesta" Lantern is giving satisfaction to many different steam Railroads, Tunnel Companies, subways and harbor transportation companies in the United States. Has been for years the Government standard for Army and Navy use.

The use of these Lanterns will save considerable wastage of oil and burning materials.

The users, specially the **Railroad Officials**, should note how the Dietz "Vesta", burning Kerosine, saves money while giving three times the light of the Signal Oil Lantern.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

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GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS.
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The Genuine Breathe-able Cure.

PEPS

for Chest Troubles. MOST AGREEABLE, MOST BENEFICIAL.

GRECIAN MEMORIES.

BY KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

In "The Empress."

Continuing his series of Balkan "Memories" in "The Empress" Kai Kushrou Ardaschir, in the last number of that interesting and excellently produced illustrated journal, contributes "Grecian Memories," from which we take the following extracts:—

And yet how lovely in thine age of woe,
Land of lost Gods and godlike men, art thou;
Thy vales of evergreen, thy hills of snow
Proclaim thee Nature's varied favourite now;
Thy fanes, thy temples to thy surface bow,
Commingling slowly with heroic earth,
Broke by the share of every rustic plough;
So perish monuments of mortal birth,
So perish all in turn, save, well-recorded Worth.
—*Lord Byron.*

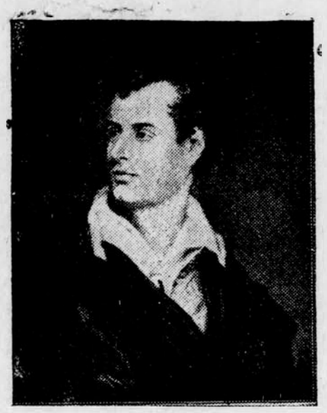
It is customary, and has been so for many decades, for travellers of all nations, to sneer at the modern Greek. There are a few in the opposite camp, mostly parsons or itinerant schoolmasters, who shout the other way, who weep over the ashes of the Paleologi in Imperial Stamboul, or find an inspiration for religious bias in the scenes of the Apostolic missions. To him who has known the prosperous Hellene of Alexandria, or the very unprosperous one of Constantnople, Hellas stands for very little.

It is difficult to reconcile the Hellene of to-day with the grandeur of his ancestors; it is still more difficult to associate him with their moral or physical courage and individuality. As far as talking goes the Greek "patriot" could give points to all the other "patriots" of the Near East. These are to be found in hundreds in each island from fishermen to graduates of Athens University.

But one is constrained to ask in the language of Byron—

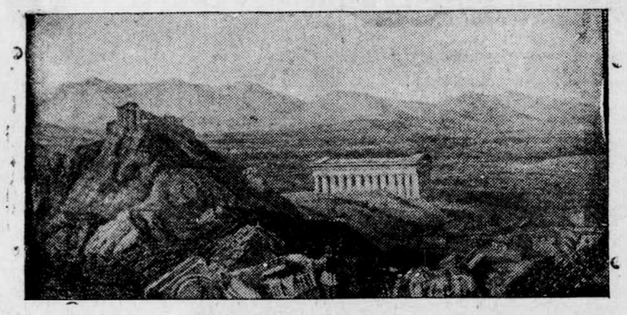
"If Greece one true-born patriot still can boast:
Not such as talk of war, but skulk in peace,
The boudsman's peace who sighs for all he lost."

Personally I cannot say that I have found in any part of Greece anything I could admire, apart from the relics of a civilisation for which every polished breast reserves a niche.



GEORGE GORDON, 6th LORD BYRON OF ROCHDALE.

who died in Greece in 1824 "while engaged in the attempt to restore that country to its ancient freedom and renown."



ATHENS, WITH THE ACROPOLIS.

GREECE'S DEBT TO BRITAIN.

The debt which the Hellenes owe to Britian cannot be measured in words. Though to-day the Doctors of Philosophy in the very modern University strut about airing their views on what Greece ought or ought not to do, and the officers of a very insignificant army swash-buckle, with barely restrained pan-German sentiments, yet the day is not so far distant when Greece was a land so fallen, so debased, so desecrated and by none more than by her own sons, that a great Englishman, aflame with a burning love for her vanished Arts, raised the chant of her woe in the living pages of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" and so worked upon the souls of all cultured men, that under his lead and command, an expedition was at last landed at Cephalonia, and the work of Greek regeneration begun, by British genius and alien swords from Russia, Italy and France! And where is the gratitude?—"an echo answers 'where'?" The rulers of Europe, after Navarino, left Greece to her own devices, and by these she would assuredly have perished had it not been for the very active sympathy of British statesmen, and notably of Gladstone whose sentiments towards the Hellenes were based, however, on the assumption that once liberated from the alien yoke, the grand old spirit would blaze forth again, and Greece be a land of freeborn men, not slaves. No Briton, however cultured, would have risked his little finger for Greece in the past, had he had any premonition of to-day, with its miserable tale of treachery, cowardice and bad faith.

To-day the Hellene is quite willing to follow Turkey. The Greeks will fight if they get a chance, shoulder to shoulder with the Turks, whose officers will at the same time not deign even to converse with their allies,—the Greeks! "O Greece! sad relic of departed worth!"

MODERN ATHENS.

Every man of culture has a natural longing to go to Athens, to stand under the shadow of the Acropolis, to wander 'mid the broken columns of the Theseum and feel "where'er we treated 'tis holy, haunted ground." One of the memories which will always linger in my mind is the distant view of Athens obtained as the vessel floated up the placid waters of the Piraeus. Far away, lit by the rising sun, loomed the noble Acropolis, pregnant in its fallen splendour of thoughts of Faith, Purity and Martyrdom. Near by its base, the white shining temples of pagan creeds, below it, belittled by it, shadowed through it—here was the History of Europe! It was a scene more overpowering, inspiring and noble than any I have beheld. Even the mass of Imperial Stamboul lacked the soul of this waste of the things that were. It was impossible to put all that one saw into prose.

The Piraeus almost makes one weep. The approaches to the world's most historic city are dull, drab and dirty beyond compare. Dirty soldiers in ragged uniforms, dirty custom's officers, who look more like smugglers, and carriages full of fleas, in which you are compelled, if you have lugge with you, to drive along a road more rich in dust than those of this *soi-distant* "City of Palaces and Palms." The drive to Athens from the Piraeus drives all the romance out of one's head and stuffs one's throat and ears with germs. Half way to the capital is Phalere (ancient Phaleron) in a beautiful position on the bay, but rendered cheap and vulgar by the everpresent *mauvais gout* of the modern Greek. It boasts a waterchute, roundabouts, tinsel, Chinese lanterns, rowdy and somewhat oily-looking men, and loud overdressed women that remind one of the Perotes of the Greek quarter in Stamboul! I went into this maze of horros, one night for about a half-hour, but that was enough! Under t'e quiet southern stars, with the giant rock of the Acropolis in the distance, and the bones of the mighty Persians of antiquity below my feet, it seemed a blasphemy not to get away from this maddening crowd. Athens itself is a pretty little place, all green and gold in spring.

The gardens of the Legations have orange-groves and vines and the streets are full of picturesque vendors who offer the most delicious violets for sale. For once Hellenic bad taste is not over apparent, for the modern buildings of the Academy, the Museums, and Library and Palace, have been constructed on a plan reconcilable to the glorious ruins everywhere. Even the hotels are delightfully original with classic courts and trellised verandahs. The Athenian is a genial individual and inclined to be hospitable. Like the other Balkan peoples he was preferable, in the eyes of foreigners, before the war! After it he talked too much. It was all a Greek Constantinople (ye Gods!) and a Greek Asia Minor. Athenian politics are amusing. There is frightful excitement for a week about Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee and people mutter against the ministers, the dynasty the Turks and the—no, not the Devil! But it is soon over and everyone is amused!

On the whole one gets to like the Athenian, who, by the way, is atrociously ignorant about Athens. One of them who was "educated" was quite interested when I told him that my ancestors had repeatedly invaded his country! When I mentioned Marathon he replied "O yes, there was a battle fought there!" Alas, such is the Greek! Without any prejudice one can say he was never worth the blood that was poured out for him. He was ever unstable and never more so than now. May be the crisis will pass, but the recent telegrams about "Tino" are bringing the Acropolis dangerously within the sound of naval guns!

ALLIES AND VICTORY.

NEW YEAR HOPES OF THE COMING DAWN.

The "Matin" had asked a number of eminent personages belonging to the six Allied countries their opinions as to the future. All replied affirming their unshakable confidence in final victory. The following are quoted:—

M. Sazonoff, Russian Foreign Minister.—The world will see a dawn which will bring us a guarantee of the inviolability of our territories, the security of our homes, the free development of our moral forces, and our economic resources and final triumph of right over might, and of civilisation over scientific barbarism.

Signor Barzilai, Italian Minister.—The New Year finds Italy ready for the greatest sacrifices, for the cause of the achievement of her unification and for that of European nationalities and liberties.

Closely united with her Allies, Italy is firmly confident in the joint victory.

M. Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice.—I see but one thing in the future. It is the prolongation to the end by military valour, by method and by implacable tenacity of this sacred struggle which, with the noble assistance of the Allies, will deliver the Belgian fatherland, odiously betrayed and assailed, and will assure it the reparations to which it has a right.

Signor Orlando, Italian Minister.—Our sacred struggle bears the indelible imprint of our spirit and our race. The same light beams from Joan of Arc and from Garibaldi. We fell ourselves fraternally united with France, generous and heroic.

This patrimony cannot and ought not to perish. So we believe in victory and think it certain and inevitable.

Lord Derby.—Our Allies may be assured that our efforts will not be lacking. Our Government and our peoples have confidence in each other, and our soldiers and sailors are conducting the assault with valour, and this happy combination of confidence and courage is a certain sign that we shall carry off the victory, which will bring with it a durable peace, not only for the present generation but also for generations to come.

Sir Edward Carson.—Our first and principal object ought to be to contribute to the ardent desire of our Allies, the French and Belgians, to liberate their countries from the cruel invaders who occupy it. We not let ourselves be distracted from it, and we hope in a day near by to see the sun shine again on a France and a Belgium capable once more of realising their ideals of liberty. To obtain this result we should never lose sight of:—

1. The necessity of a permanent co-operation of the different Allied Staffs, whose plans may thus be co-ordinated and concentrated.

2. The subordination of political considerations of relative unimportance to military exigencies and necessities.

3. The necessity of maintaining the most complete economic pressure on Germany.

4. The uniting of our efforts and resources until the day when we can strike effectively and continuously on a vital point of the enemy's front.

I do not doubt of final victory. That it may be as speedy as possible is my sincerest wish.

M. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister in Paris.—The crowning feature of this war will consist in the definite recognition of the equality of States or nations without regard for their extent or the number of their inhabitants. Fighting for real civilisation and for liberty and justice, which means at the same time against barbarism and against an unsupportable hegemony unworthy of our time, the Allied Powers owe it to themselves to proclaim this beautiful principle and to put it into practice, because human progress will gain immensely by it.

May the New Year bring us, along with victory, the reign of right and justice. Great Britain, Japan, and France, Italy, and Russia will thus be writing the most beautiful page in their history.

General Polivanoff, Russian Minister of War.—What do I see in the future? Knowing the valour of our Allied armies, their admirable spirit, and their firm will to conquer, I do not doubt for an instant in the success which ought to crown our joint efforts. Up to now enemy territory separates our troops, united by the sacred bonds of confraternity of arms. I wish that our valiant soldiers may soon be able to shake hands with the happy feeling of work well done.

FAMOUS NAVY RANKER

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COMMANDER THOMAS HOLMAN.

The death occurred in mail week at Hurstpier-point, Sussex, of Lieut.-Commander Thomas Holman, one of the most distinguished of the Navy's ranker officers.

Born in January, 1856, Lieut. Holman joined the Navy as a second-class boy in the old Portsmouth training-ship St. Vincent, and at the time of his death had put in over 44 years' service. He reached the warrant rank of gunner in 1883, and took part in the operations in the Eastern Sudan (1884-5) and the Burma War of 1885. In 1886-7 he commanded the steam launch Thomaalk, acting against Dacoits in Upper Burma, and for his services in destroying a band of river pirates was thanked in a personal telegram by Lord Roberts.

He was also thanked in the field by Capt. J. Pipon, R.N., and afterwards by the naval commander-in-chief on the flagship's quarterdeck. He received a letter of thanks from the Admiralty, and later on was again commended for his "zeal, energy, and ability" while engaged in the suppression of the slave trade on the Arabian coast. He was promoted to chief gunner in March, 1903, and to lieutenant in December, 1906, and for the last four years had been in charge of the Chatham recruiting district.

MR. H. G. WELLS ON THE FUTURE,

EUROPEAN POLITICS AFTER THE WAR.

Mr. H. G. Wells reassumes the prophet's mantle in the January number of "Cassell's Magazine." In the first of a series of articles which will try to answer the question, "What is Coming?" he suggests that the outcome of the war will probably be the creation of three "Great States," which may form the uncleus of a World State bringing universal peace.

"Whatever appearances of separate sovereignties are kept up after the war the practical outcome of the struggle is quite likely to be this: that there will be only three great World Powers left—the anti-German allies, the allied Central Europeans, the Pan-Americans. . . . And these new Powers will be in certain respects unlike any existing European "States." None of the three Powers will be small or homogeneous enough to serve dynastic ambitions, embody a national or racial Kultur, or fall into the grip of any group of financial enterprises. They will be more comprehensive, less romantic, and more businesslike altogether."

NO PERSONAL AMBITIONS.

Between these "Great States" the war threat will in Mr. Wells's opinion, be so plain and definite, the issues so lifted out of the spheres of merely personal ambition and national feeling, that the standing conference of the three may ultimately produce the World State.

He holds that the real operating cause which is going to bring about this state of things is just that "inconclusive peace" which so many people dread.

"Germany, I believe, is going to be beaten," he says, "but not completely crushed, by this war; she is going to be left militarist and united with Austria and Hungary, and unchanged in her essential nature; and out of that state of affairs comes I believe, the hope for an ultimate confederation of the nations of the earth. Because, in the face of a league of the Central European Powers attempting recuperation, cherishing revenge, dreaming of a renewal of the struggle, it becomes impossible for the British, the French, the Belgians, Russians, Italians, or Japanese to think any longer of settling their differences by war among themselves. To do so will mean the creation of opportunity for the complete reinstatement of German militarism. It will open the door for a conclusive German egemony.

INTER-STATE CONGRESS.

"Now however clumsy and confused the diplomacy of these present Allies may be (challenged constantly, as it is, by democracy and hampered by a free, venal, and irresponsible Press in at least three of their countries), the necessity they will be under will be so urgent and so evident that it is impossible to imagine that they will not set up some some permanent organ for the drection and co-ordination of their joint international relationships. It may be a queerly constituted body at first; it may be of a merely diplomatic pretension; it may be called a Congress, or any old name of that sort, but essentially its business will be to conduct a joint, fiscal, military and naval policy, to keep the peace in the Balkans and Asia, to establish a relationship with China, and organise joint and several arbitration arrangements with America.

"And it must develop something more sure and swift than our present diplomacy. One of its chief concerns will be the right of way through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and the watching of the forces that stir up conflict in the Balkans and the Levant. It must have unity enough for that; it must be much more than a mere leisurely, unauthoritative conference of representatives."

So far as purely material things go, Mr. Wells—who foretold with wonderful accuracy some of the most startling scientific achievements of to-day—prophesies "a general arrest in invention and enterprise" owing to the war's vast destruction of capital and the fact that we are killing off many of our brightest young men.

RUSSIA'S LIQUOR BAN.

TO BE A PEACE AS WELL AS WAR MEASURE.

Russia's great renunciation of vodka, the most striking effort she has made towards winning the war, is to be maintained in times of peace.

Replying to the exhortations of several members of the Budget Committee of the Duma, the Minister of Finance, M. Bark, declared that the Government had every intention of promoting sobriety, even after the war, and that a return to the former state of things was impossible. A bill to restrain drinking had been favourably considered by the Council of Ministers, and the absolute prohibition of vodka would be in accordance with the wishes of the highest authority in the country.

Turning to the question of the disposal of the enormous stock of alcohol still in the hands of the Government, the Minister announced that attempts were to be made to utilise a portion of it for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, and that 300,000 roubles were being spent on the erection of a factory for this purpose. In consequence of the suspension of the sale of vodka it had been necessary to discharge 48,000 Government employees, and only 8,000 now remained in this department.

The Committee put down in the Estimates a vote of 1,000,000 roubles to assist local authorities and other bodies engaged in combating the consumption of liquor.

A little over two years ago the Secretary of State had sanctioned the inclusion of the appointment of the Superinatendent of Cinchona Plantations, Madras, in the cadre of the Madras Agricultural Department. Mr. A. Wilson, second economic botanist, United Provinces, will take up this post.

PANTOMINE AT THE FRONT.

"FLAPPER" SERGEANT IN SHORT SKIRT

If art is in the cunning by which one can produce an emotion in others, then to the men at the front art is in the letters from home, writes Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, the "Daily News" correspondent at British Headquarters in France. Apart from the post, there is music, which is the mouth-organ and the concertina; and your voice must be bad indeed if it is not welcome in an old ballad, or in a music-hall impudence, in billets. And there are the decorative portraits of the great, torn from the magazines, which make crude walls gay, and are now improved with evergreen. There are plenty of cheap novels everywhere, and possibly they are read; but here I must be like George Washington and confess that I have never seen anyone reading them. Sometimes one comes across a man who has Homer or George Herbert, or Love in a Valley, in his pocket. May be he never reads it; but there it is, a reminder from the past, a sort of mascot, like the portrait of someone at which he looks before turning in. He must keep in touch with the enduring verities; for he knows not only that this big urgent job which absorbs him is transitory, but that he may go out with it.

FUN AT THE CONCERTS.

Concerts are common, and go with a zest unknown at home. Any old thing does, and the worse it is the better, because one may laugh with the less restraint. But such is the nature of our Army now that not infrequently a real artist plays his part, and is heard in a dead silence. Items arrive, too, that were not on the program. Often they are the finest thing of the evening, as when an audience recently, prompted by a local accident to a bench in its midst, went joyously mad, and the affair developed into a general tilting match, the men riding their benches at each other.

Even the drama is here. The Artists Rifles were particularly daring the other night, and succeeded in presenting "Man and Superman," with a new reading of Ann Whitefield by a sergeant-major. And last night we went to a pantomime, written at the front by a soldier for this very Christmas. All who took part in it, the orchestra, the scene painters and shifters, the actors, the singers, and the managers, were convalescents. When convalescents do such things for the fun of it, perhaps no better testimonial is necessary for the skill of the R.A.M.C.

THE SERGEANT'S ROLE.

It would be easier to write of this pantomime, "The Babes in the Wood," if it had not been so very like the real thing. The jokes were fully up to standard, and even a little better. There was, for instance, a Maid Marion in the cast, who was described as "a dainty dam'sell" because she was a sergeant. There was something ridiculously fascinating about that sergeant, for he was in blue short skirts, a hat of Parisian type, and flapper-like hair; and when she was instructing Ferdinand, a Bad Lad (one of a pair, the other being Kizer Bill), in the use the glad eye, the great audience of Tommies shouted with laughter.

The staging was properly done, with variously coloured limelight effects; and the Babes were as near as a corporal and a private could manage them. But the writer of the panto, himself a professional well known to the halls, was just of the droll type the soldier loves. He deserves well of his fellows, for the laughter of the convalescents began whenever he appeared, with no effort on his part but a simple entrance. He had ne of those gifted faces—he was merely imself.

There were, I suppose, three hundred men present on that occasion. The greater umber of them had been wounded, but ere nearly right again; and they would eturn to the trenches. There was a full gale blowing, too—hardly the right setting for mirth; but there are qualities in man which are indestructible, even by all the weapons of modern war.

A CHINESE CABINET CHANGE.

Little or no reference has been made in the English Press to the recent change in the Premiership (to use a not wholly appropriate term) of China. The Secretary of State, Hsu Shih-chang, who has held office since the suspension of representative government a couple of years ago, having resigned, his place has been taken by the Foreign Secretary, Liu Cheng-hsiang, who for the present is discharging the duties of both offices.

Mr. Liu, writes a correspondent of the "Daily News,' who met the new Secretary of State in London eighteen months ago, is a singularly polished and courteous diplomat, with a good deal more affinity with Western ideals than many Chinese evince. He speaks fluent French, but little English. As a former Manchu official who at once took a high position after the Revolution, Mr. Liu Cheng-hsiang is well fitted to wield a moderating influence that will smooth rough angles on the road from Republicanism to Monarchy. The ideal, moreover, which he laid down for China in the conversation referred to—of the modified adoption of Western manners so far as was compatible with the maintenance of national individuality—is peculiarly worthy of inculcation at the present juncture.

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EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

A SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCES

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS' GOOD WORK

(From a Correspondent.)

We left Bombay in very monsoonish weather and we were indeed glad when we dropped anchor at Aden. After stopping at Aden for sometime we wended our way back through the Gulf of Aden, then headed our course along the East African Coast line. After passing Somaliland and Cape Gardefui, we sighted Mombassa one early morning. After the usual medical examinations we were allowed to proceed into Harbour. The first impressions of an African city struck us as very Indian.

The transport sailed closer and closer. The day was nice and clear and the scenery enchanting. Looking at Mombassa from outside the harbour it seemed an ideal Eldorado. The water was as smooth as glass and on either side of us was land covered with numerous banana and tangerine plantations. Soon after anchoring, barges were brought alongside into which British and Indian troops entered. On landing at Killindini the famous war cry was shouted "Are we down hearted?" In answer to which a chorus of voices replied, "No!" Again the cry went up "Do we win"? The instantaneous reply being "Rather!" The natives of Africa were very much struck by our ejaculations, but showed their appreciation by clapping hands, waving cloths of various colours and shouting most thrilling of war cries, which would have struck terror into the hearts of the Germans had they been near by to hear it.

One of the finest of war hospitals is situated at Mombassa. The sea beats against the hospital walls and the scenery from here is magnificent. Here one enjoys a coal breeze and the food and attention is first rate. The roads of Mombassa

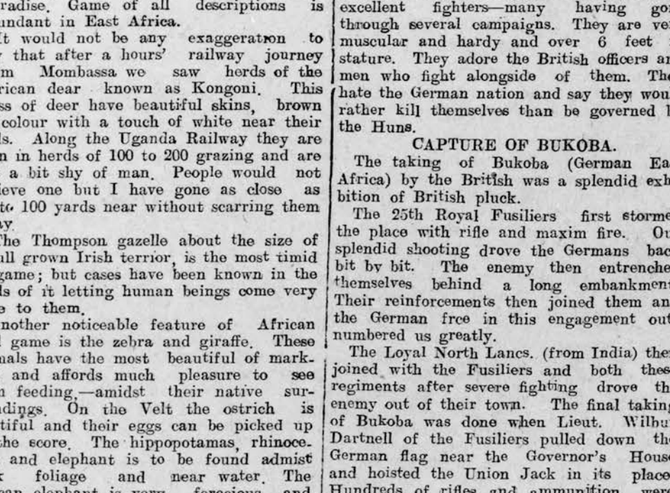

Photo by E. C. W. Michael.
BRITISH TROOPS MARCHING INTO ACTION.

are chalky white in appearance which are very trying to the new arrival. This place boasts of a few Rickshaws, the universal means of locomotian being trolleys which seat four and run on Tramway lines, pushed by African boys. This place has only one hotel called the Metropole which charges Rs. 10 per day. The expensiveness of this country struck us immediately we landed. Soda water is six pence a bottle and an ordinary whisky and soda a shilling. Fruit and vegetables are abundant but expensive to purchase.

The buildings here are two storeyed. The English and Roman Catholic Cathedrals, the High Court, Treasury and Military buildings are well worth a visit, We were not kept at Mombassa long. Troop trains were got ready quickly and soon we found ourselves steaming up the Uganda Railway.

A SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

We went over numerous bridges About fifty miles up the railway we were brought into a Sportsman's Paradise. Game of all descriptions is abundant in East Africa.

It would not be any exaggeration to say that after a hours' railway journey from Mombassa we saw herds of the African dear known as Kongoni. This class of deer have beautiful skins, brown in colour with a touch of white near their tails. Along the Uganda Railway they are seen in herds of 100 to 200 grazing and are not a bit shy of man. People would not believe one but I have gone as close as 75 to 100 yards near without scarring them away.

The Thompson gazelle about the size of a full grown Irish terrior, is the most timid of game; but cases have been known in the wilds of it letting human beings come very close to them.

Another noticeable feature of African wild game is the zebra and giraffe. These animals have the most beautiful of markings and affords much pleasure to see them feeding,—amidst their native surroundings. On the Velt the ostrich is plentiful and their eggs can be picked up by the score. The hippopotamas, rhinocerous and elephant is to be found admist thick foliage and near water. The African elephant is very ferocious and Heaven help the unfortunate hunter when a batch of say 40 or 50 elephants come charging down on him.

The lion haunts the neighbourhood of the hills. Once round these places I came across two lion cubs playing with one another.

GERMAN BOMBS ON RAILWAY.

As the troop train was nearing its destination we were ordered to load the magazines of our rifles, and keep sharp look-out for the Germans.

Fortunately for our train we had preceeding us an engine and some trucks. Before we knew where we were a terrific explosion was heard. On investigating the cause we found the engine and trucks derailed. The engine driver and his fireman had a miraculous escape. Near this scene was found plenty of sticks of dynamite left by the Germans hurriedly when bombing the line. These German bombs are composed of a biscuit-tin filled with dynamite on top of which is a striker. These bombs go off when struck by a heavy body such as an engine. The enemy also use bombs fixed by clock-work.

A sharp look-out is kept for bombs, often we spot some. The engine is stopped and the bomb carefully extracted from the railway line. We have often caught the Huns red-handed laying these bombs. Needless to say the sons of the Kaiser have never lived to tell the tale.

Somewhere away from the firing line we pitched our tents, fed and watered our

Photo by E. C. W. Michael.
A TYPICAL KARAVONDO CHIEF.

mules and fixed our sentries at various positions. A sentry has a fixed bayonet on his rifle which is full loaded; and shoots at first sight. Our sentries are always on the *qui vie*, and woe betide the German who comes within range of their rifles.

One day the weather cleared up and I had the fortune of seeing the famous ice mountain Kilimanjaro, which stands proudly 22,000 feet high. Her snow-capped sister Mount Kenia was also a wonderful sight to behold. The winter of East Africa is bitterly cold and has a nasty habit of biting into your flesh.

The food given to us was exceedingly good for active service. At 6-30 a.m. we were given a cup of tea. Breakfast at 8-30 a.m.,—porridge and cold meat, also tea. Dinner at 1 p.m. consisted of stew or roast meat and vegetables. Afternoon tea and supper at 6-30 p.m. of meat and tea. In addition to this each man was allowed a loaf of bread and 4 oz. of jam, on certain days lime juice, cheese and butter was served. Once a week we were given tobacco. This food was, of course, given us when in camp, on the march we were issued with tea, sugar, bully beaf and biscuits. In camp lights were out by 9.30 p.m. after which no smoking or lights were to be indulged in.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Regarding our native troops we have some splendid regiments known as the King's African Rifles, who are commanded by white officers. These native troops are excellent fighters—many having gone through several campaigns. They are very muscular and hardy and over 6 feet in stature. They adore the British officers and men who fight alongside of them. They hate the German nation and say they would rather kill themselves than be governed by the Huns.

CAPTURE OF BUKOBA.

The taking of Bukoba (German East Africa) by the British was a splendid exhibition of British pluck.

The 25th Royal Fusiliers first stormed the place with rifle and maxim fire. Our splendid shooting drove the Germans back bit by bit. The enemy then entrenched themselves behind a long embankment. Their reinforcements then joined them and the German frce in this engagement outnumbered us greatly.

The Loyal North Lancs. (from India) then joined with the Fusiliers and both these regiments after severe fighting drove the enemy out of their town. The final taking of Bukoba was done when Lieut. Wilbur Dartnell of the Fusiliers pulled down the German flag near the Governor's House and hoisted the Union Jack in its place. Hundreds of rifles and ammunition were captured by us; these being left behind during the German retreat—and also we came across a number of the above buried underneath the German Red Cross hospitals.

One of the largest German wireless stations at this place was blown up by us.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteers from India have done very good work in various parts of our African possessions. The volunteers from India were the very first British troops to land in the country. They have fought in many battles and have always distinguished themselves bravely. Volunteers from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur and other large centres of India have thrown up good positions in this country and offered themselves for active service in various theatres of war.

The people of Nairobi have been very good to our troops and our hospital staff and medical attentions are absolutely perfect. Nairobi has a delightful climate. The position of the place is ideal for the health of our sick and wounded. Nairobi has an altitude of 6,000 feet. Lady Colville of this place has given a number of her bungalows as convalescent homes for volunteers.

Lieut. MacMillan has also done the same for the Regular troops. A few weeks up at this place makes one healthy and strong and our soldiers are then sent back to the firing line in the very best of condition.

Our wounded and sick are taken away in perfect system and quickness from the firing line.

In every engagement we have fought the Germans have got the smashing and as soon as the additional troops announced reach us the whole of German East Africa will be under British rule.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS' WAR AIMS.

FIGHTING FOR A VICTORIOUS PEACE.

The Socialist Congress ended its session on December 30 and adopted an important lengthy motion affirming the following principles:—

(1) The necessity for national defence until the conclusion of a victorious peace.

(2) The aims assigned to the present war are

Respect for the right of nationalities;
The liberation of Belgium;
The restoration of Serbia;
The return of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

On the last point the party considers that the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine should make a solemn declaration expressing their wish to belong to the French community.

(3 The necessity for maintaining three delegates of the party in the Ministry of National Defence.

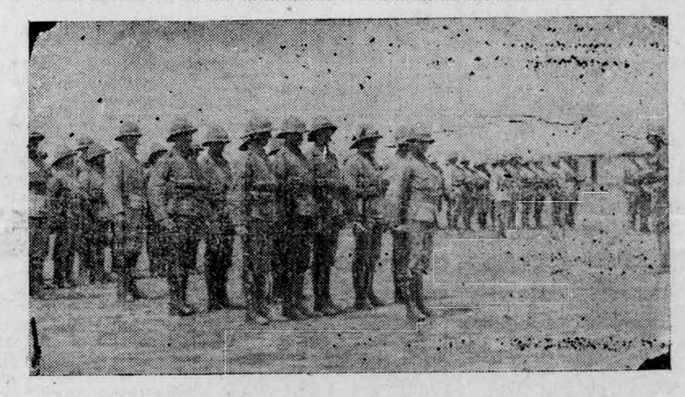

Photo by E. C. W. Michael.
THE ROYAL FUSILIERS ON PARADE ON THE ANGLO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

The motion concludes by an appeal for union in the party.

Long passages devoted to the resumption of relations with the German Socialists declare that the question is linked with the acts of the Social Democratic party in Germany, which must repudiate political Imperialism and conquest, affirm the right of peoples to dispose of themselves, and the right of nationalities or sections of nationalities which are ill-used to fix their own status.

It is further declared that the Social Democrats should protest against violations of international law and of neutralities placed under the guarantee of Europe. The resumption of relations with German Socialists can only be considered when these affirmations have been made, for with the French Socialists there can be no internationalism without principle, for Socialism without soul.

At the commencement the motion declares, France entered the war under the brutal attack of aggression. The Socialists entered the war for the work of national defence, exempt from any design of conquest or annexation.

DOWNING STREET.

It is almost exactly 180 years since Sir Robert Walpole was made a present of No. 10, Downing Street by George II. By accepting it, not for himself but for his office, which was that of First Lord of the Treasury, he made possible a succession of the most illustrious tenants any house in the world has ever had, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." Among the Prime Ministers, the house failed to suit the taste of the elder Pitt, who preferred his own place in Bond Street, but the younger Pitt lived in it and hardly ever slept away from it during his long spell of office; and Lord Beaconsfield made a hobby of its decoration. No. 11, which is next door to No. 10, was acquired early in the nineteenth century for Ministerial offices but it became a perquisite of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and was the first official residence occupied by Mr. Gladstone—in 1854. On the site of No. 12 (now the Chief Whip's Office),, the only meeting which ever took place between Wellington and Nelson occurred.

Mr. G. C. Tew, I.C.S., on return from leave has been appointed in place of Mr. A. E. Gilliat, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Revenue Secretary, Burma, Government, who has just been appointed Under Secretary to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, Government of India.

COLONEL'S SUICIDE IN WHITEHALL.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST

Remarkable documents in cipher, which represented a prayer, were described on Dec. 31, at the inquest at Westminister, before Mr. Ingleby Oddie, on Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Greenwood, aged sixty, Superintending Inspector of Works, on the staff of the Royal Engineers, who was found hanging in his room at the Horse Guards late on Monday night. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

Colonel Greenwood lived at Bartrams Park, Haverstock-hil', and was an architect and a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution.

Evidence of identification was given by Mr. William Patrick Ryan, of Ellersdale-road, Hampstead, who said that shortly before Colonel Greenwood was ordered to take up duty at the Horse Guards he bought a house. His professional knowledge discovered a number of defects in it, and he found that he had given a great deal too much money for it. He tried to get out of the bargain, and it depressed his spirits to think that he had done his wife and family an injustice by giving so much money for a bad investment.

He had been in the Army for thirty-two years, and, before coming to the Horse Guards, was stationed at York. Getting into a very bad state of health, he consulted a doctor.

SON'S DEATH IN ACTION.

Mr. Ryan produced a certificate found among the deceased's papers to the effect that in July, 1914, Colonel Greenwood was suffering from neurasthenia. A few weeks after war broke out his time of service would have expired, but he volunteered to remain in the Army during the war.

The witness said that the last time he saw the deceased before last Sunday, the latter spoke to him about the war, saying what a dreadful thing it was, and wondering how he was going to manage. He had the idea that he was very badly off.

The Coroner: Was there another cause for the depression?

The witness replied that the deceased's son, Lieutenant Greenwood, was killed in France a few day after his arrival last May and his death had depressed Colonel Greenwood. His youngest son was a prisoner in an internment camp in Ruhleben. That also seemed to affect his spirits.

Colonel W. Russell, Chief Engineer of the London District at the Horse Guards, said that Colonel Greenwood served under his direction. About two years ago the deceased came to London from York. He did not want to come, and was upset at the idea of having to move. He seemed more upset when told he would have charge of the stores. He was a most capable man, but he used to ask questions about very simple matters, this probably being due to his state of health.

PRAYERS WRITTEN IN CIPHER.

The Coroner: Have you seen a paper left on deceased's desk in some sort of cipher?—Yes; it is just a series of prayers. I was called on the telephone about eleven o'clock on Monday and I was told he had been found dead in the office. I came down, and the Inspector showed me this paper, which was lying on the table. I could make nothing of it.

The Coroner: It is a mysterious thing. It seems to be a series of letters with underlining

Witness: I left it in charge of the police, and a day or two afterwards the coroner's officer asked me to get it translated. I sent it to the War Office experts who deal with cipher, and that (handing two sheets of paper to the coroner) is the translation. It is not really cipher, but simply the initials of a series of words of prayer—reiterated prayer.

The Coroner: Is this the translation of the whole thing?—No, it is reiterated.

The Corner: I think this beginning is material. It reads:—

Oh, Lord God Almighty, have mercy upon me. In Thy great goodness turn towards me Thy mercy. In this time of my offence give me Thou, O God Almighty, I beseech Thee, quick and peaceful death. Have mercy on my soul. Depart not Thou from me. O God. O Thou Jesus Christ, and Master, give Thou me a quick and peaceful death. Have mercy on my soul.

The Coroner (proceeding): Apparently these phrases are constantly repeated. "Give me now a quick and peaceful death" is the most frequent repetition.

P.-c. Bertram said that when he was called to the room he found Colonel Greenwood dead. The string which was round his neck was attached to a ruler suspended across the table. The witness released the string, cut it from the deceased's neck, and sent for a doctor.

The Corner, referring to the writing left by the deceased, said the translation reflected great credit on the official at the War Office who had deciphered it. It was simply a series of letters, but the gentleman at the War Office had solved it, and the Coroner said he had no doubt it was absolutely correct.

The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane."

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SALONIKA DEFENCES

INVISIBLE EARTHWORKS.

VISIT TO THE TRENCHES.

We are now securely established in our defensive positions around Salonika and across the head of the Chalcidice Peninsula, and work upon them is already so far advanced that it needs only a visit to the front lines to make clear what advantage we have gained in withdrawing from our former position beyond the Greek frontier, writes Mr. G. Ward Price, in a dispatch from Salonika to the "Standard." This retirement lasting from December 2 to December 12, and bombastically represented by the enemy as a "victory" imposed by them, became the necessary and only reasonable thing to do as soon as the attempt made by the French to join up with the Serbians failed owing to the Serbian army being thrust back from the Babuna Pass. As I explained in an earlier message, General Sarrail only went up into that very difficult country which lies along the Vardar valley beyond the Demir Kapu ravine with this objective as the sole aim. If the plan had succeeded and the French and Serbians had been able to join hands over a front covering the most of South-West Serbia it would have been a great coup. Vigorously though the attempt was made, as the fierce fighting on the slopes of Mount Arkangel showed, it did not succeed and what has justified the French general's daring in attempting this difficult advance by a precarious line of communications is the skill with which he extricated himself from the adventure when the feasibility of its realisation disappeared.

The part which our forces played in this retirement was comparatively small. The British troops engaged amounted to only a third of those of the French, and the distance over which the retirement had to be effected was shorter. Consequently the supreme command of the whole Allied Force was in French hands. Owing principally to the fog difficulty and the confused country through which we had to retire, and to the superiority of the enemy in light guns, we had the insignificant losses that have been published, but these may be regarded as a price not too high to pay for the exchange from our trenched positions along those steep and inaccessible crests, twisting and folding into gullies and dead ground up which the enemy could creep unseen, to the line which we now hold ten to fifteen miles from Salonika, with a broad, absolutely open field of fire across a bare plain rolling up at intervals five or six miles into the hills that are thoroughly suitable for artillery positions. Moreover, these new works of ours are not linked with our base at Salonika, as were the Irish Division's old lines, by a disjointed line of supply made up of train, motor wagon, horse transport, and muleback. Instead, quite a good road runs straight out from Salonika to the central point of the line. Others of more dubious quality branch off to remoter parts of the front, and motley gangs of Greek labourers are engaged almost wherever you look in building new roads or repairing the old.

THE REFUGGEES.

Driving out from Salonika to our trenches along the Lembat Road you have a simultaneous object-lesson before your eyes of how war both makes a wilderness and at the same time repopulates the waste. Down the road come padding those foot-weary, wretched strings of refugees that are part of the picture of every Balkan campaign—inhabitants of some of the muddy frontier villages who know all the signs of war and realise that the massing of armies on each side of them is a warning to quit that they must not neglect. It would be strange if they had not learnt wisdom during the three outbreaks that the last four years have brought to the Balkans. So up go the shabby bales of red blankets and parti-coloured rugs on to the crazy, lop-wheeled cart; the famished, sore-backed horse is hitched in the dirty, sallow-skinned babies, tightly wrapped up, are hoisted on top, with a parchment-faced grandmother to hold them there, and the whole stubby bearded, unhappy, hopeless-looking throng sets out, they alone know whither. These you meet as you make your way along the road. Their carts stick helplessly in the ruts. Their donkeys shy off into the surrounding mud at he sound of a motor. They wait in crowds to show their passes to military policemen at the bridges. They are the flotsam and jetsam of this organised tide of war.

Refugees, however, are only the smallest part of the traffic that congests the Lembat Road stretching on down its long perspective of camps on either side. Interminable strings of supply carts jog up and down behind their teams of mules or horses, generals on horse-back, motor cycles, motor lorries, marching detachments, and those long caravans of Greek labourers marshalled under their own headmen beneficiaries. These are not sufferers by the war, for a day's wage is waiting for everyone, from boys of thirteen to greybeards of sixty, who can shovel mud and lay stones to make the roads which the Allied Army needs.

A SHELTERLESS PLAIN.

Our trenches guard the northern slope of one of the lines of hills that rib the plain. Our principal trenches lie deep, well sand. bagged, and from the front invisible. Three hundred yards after you have passed them and look back there is nothing but the blue smoke of camp fires behind them mingling with the mists that rise from the clayey soil to mark the line on which they lie. Further on, across the brown flats stretch in unbroken, treeless monotony to where the next hillridge rises six or seven miles away, there are more earthworks, outposts, advanced posts, covering possible lines of approach along he folds of the ground with machine guns and trenches buried so flush with the surface that even the sun cannot find enough disturbance in the earth to cast a shadow. It is a most shelterless plain, but its very flatness and absence from cover make it a stout stronghold to maintain on the defensive. "I only wish they would come," says an adjutant, looking contentedly along the new-turned brown earth-line of his defensive works. "We sweep the road here with our machine guns, as you see; or if they try slinking up that nullah over there the other company gets them, and supposing they debouched from that further gully they'd absolutely run right into it."

One effect that our retirement, combined with moving most of the Greek troops from the neighbourhood of Salonika, has produced is yet another curious problem arising out of the close proximity of two armies. When the greater part of the Greek garrison left Salonika one section of it was transferred to Seres near the Bulgarian frontier, and it lies there, between us and our enemy. The present position is that the Greeks have withdrawn both flanks and left the ground free for a fight between the principal combatants. The greater portion of the Greek army, however, is not far distant, and if their old enemy the Bulgars began active operations on Greek soil, with the inevitable requisitioning of supplies, shelling of villages, and other things that these necessitate, who can say whether the Greek attitude would remain passive?

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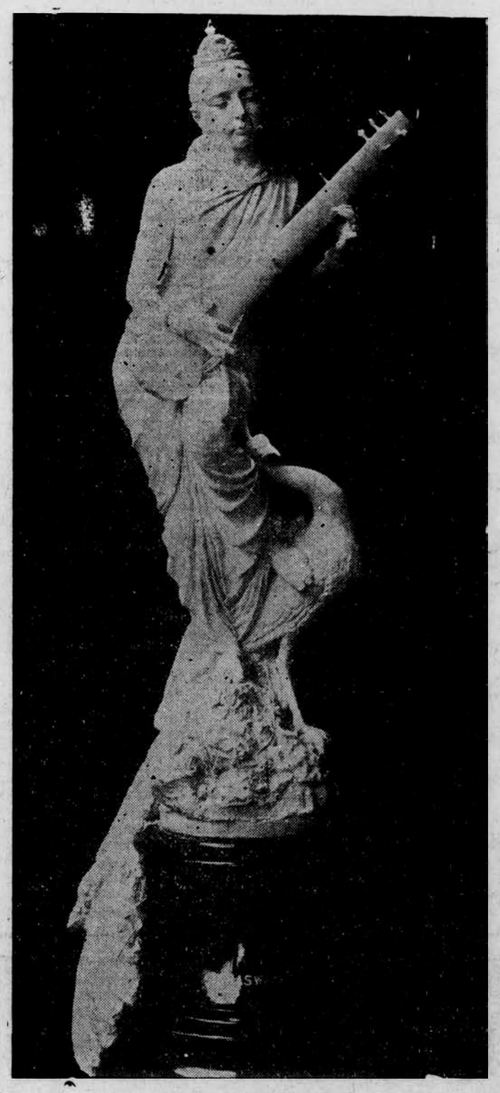

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Yours faithfully,
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G. K. Mhatre, Esq.,
India.

The Times of India,
January 14th, 1901.

The Governor at Sir J. J. School of Art.

Extract from the speech of Cecil L. Burns, Esq., R B. A.
Principal.

Mr. Mhatre, an old student of the Modelling Class, was also awarded an honourable mention for his statue. This I consider a very high distinction in one so young, for Mr. Mhatre's work was exhibited among, and was criticised in comparison with, the works of the greatest modern sculptors of Europe and America. Had a statue been shown in the Indian section, I am convinced that the jury must have given him the highest award in their power, for no similar work sent from India was on the same plane of achievement.

Indian Spectator,
January 20th, 1901.

But it would be idle and unmanly lamenting over the past. Accepting the situation, and recognizing the new factors which modern science has called into being, it is our duty to adapt and mould ourselves to them, if we were to hope for the regeneration of the country. That the average Indian has a remarkable capacity for artistic development is evidenced by the success achieved by institutions like the Sir J. J. School of Art. One of its most notable products in the higher branches of Art is Mr. Mhatre, a young Hindu, whose statue "Saraswatee" which could bear comparison with the works of some of the greatest modern sculptors of Europe and America, has obtained an honourable mention at the world's exposition which is no small achievement for Mr. Mhatre to have gained, may be taken as an earnest of the distinction that, with riper study and greater experience will be his own.

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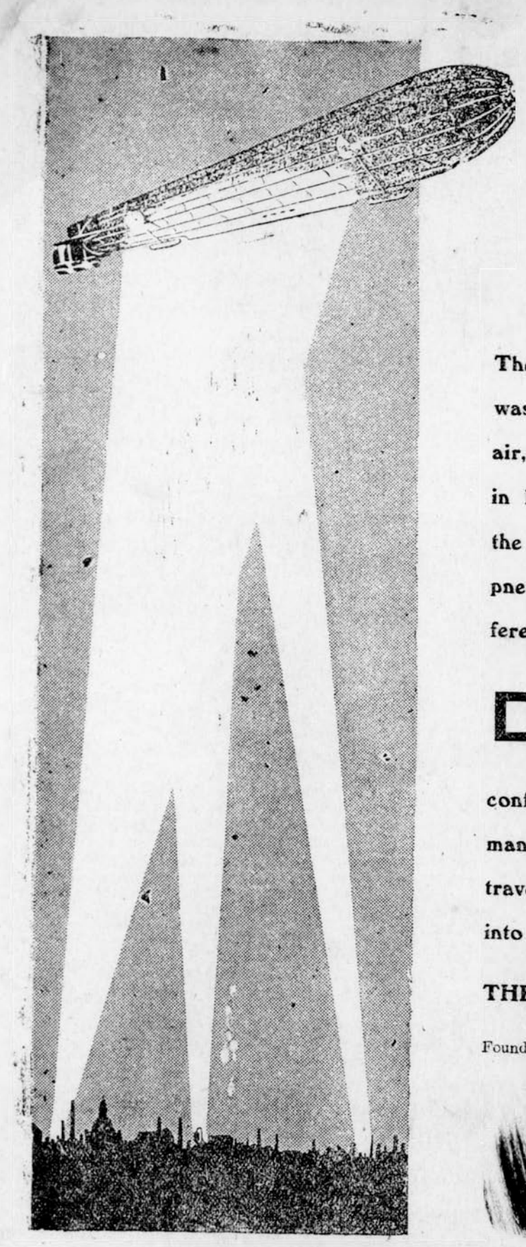

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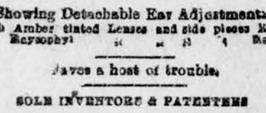

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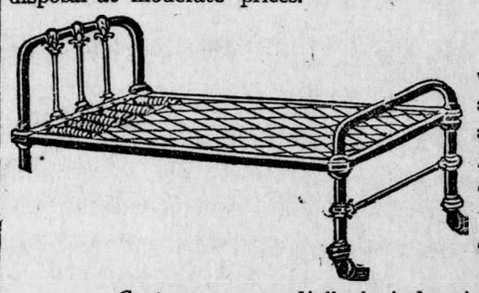

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SIR RICHARD BURBIDGE.

ROMANCE OF INDUSTRY.

Sir Richard Burbidge has been a beneficent pioneer in the great development of London trade that has marked the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries, writes the "Daily Telegraph." For more than his contemporaries have so much as guessed, he has revolutioned the conditions of retail trading in the metropolis, and the changes which owe their initiation to him have been changes for the better, sometimes changes to the advantage of the public, and always changes to the advantage of the merchant's employes.

Just like Whittington, Sir Richard Burbidge came to London as a boy of 13. Born in 1847, he was apprenticed in 1861 to a grocer and wine-merchant in Oxford-street, the premises of his employers being on the site now occupied by Messrs. Bourne and Hollingsworth. His apprenticeship was no sooner completed than he set up in business for himself. Just about this time, however, the idea of the departmenal store had be-begun to develop in London, and doubtless Richard Burbidge was not slow to estimate its possibilities. Clearly he foresaw that in that direction lay the most promising field for the cultivation of his ideals. Accordingly he gave up his premises and accepted a position in the Army and Navy Stores. So rapid was his advancement there, and so conspicuous his ability, that in a very few years he was offered the general management of Messrs. Whiteley's Stores in Westbourne-grove. The valuable experience gained there during eight and a half years, and subsequently for two and a half years in the Kensington Stores gave him a peculiar fitness for taking over the control of Harrod's business, which he did at the commencement of 1891.

The development of Harrods from its modest dimensions a quarter of a century ago to its present gigantic proportions has been in large measure the life work of Sir Richard Burbidge. Unquestionably the rapid and consistent growth of the business can only be atributed to his peculiar genius for organisation. There were 200 employes in Harrods in 1891. To-day there is a staff of 6,600, and that despite the fact that fully 2,000 men and women from Harrods are serving King and countryy as soldiers or as Red Cross nurses

GROWTH OF HARRODS.

This is perhaps not the place in which to dilate upon the phenomenal growth of Harrods under Sir Richard Burbidge's control, but it is obvious that a multiplication of the staff by fully thirty in twenty-five years has been but the inevitable accompaniment of a continuous increase in volume of trade and of the buildings in which that trade is carried on.

The memorable matter, however, is not that Sir Richard has built up a vast organisation, but rather the way in which his success has been achieved. When he took over the management of Harrods the shop day in that stablishment, and in practically every West-end warehouse, began at seven in the morning and ended at nine o'clock in the evening, except on Fridays and Saturdays, when the closing hours were ten and eleven p.m. respectively. It often happened, indeed, that messengers were not released from duty until after midnight on Saturday, or well into Sunday morning. Although these exhausting hours were sanctioned by use and wont, one of Richard Burbidge's first acts on taking up the reins of Harrods' business was to effect a substantial improvement, and that policy of consideration for his employes he has pursued progressively ever since. Still a pioneer in the interests of shop assistants, his latest act on their behalf, as well as on that of the shopping public, was to bring the busines day at Harrods to a close at five o'clock, an arrangement which will continue at least so long as darkened streets make later shopping undesirable, if not actually dangerous. Harrods, moreover, were the first to close one day in the week at one o'clock, this rule being instituted long before the Shops Act came into force.

Another innovation introduced by Sir Richard Burbidge, and one which further exemplifies the nature of his business philosophy, was the provision of means for the recreation and physical development of Harrods' staff. Every encouragement and help are given in pursuits which have for their object the mental and physical betterment of each worker. Practically every branch of out-of-door recreation is provided for by the firm, including cricket, tennis, bowls, &c. Harrods' Amateur Athletic Association has its headquarters at Mill Lodge, Barnes, a picturesque, creeper-clad country residence, which has been transformed into a club-house for Harrods' staff. Here, in addition to the facilities for outdoor games which are afforded in the fourteen acres of ground attached to the club-house, there is a ball-room, where dances, concerts, &c., are held.

No less important than the recreative facilities provided by Harrods is the extensive educational scheme which has been instituted for the benefit of the staff, and which includes the training of juniors to fit them for the positions they will afterwards occupy in the stores. Not even now are these things commonplaces of business, and it is certain that they might never have been inaugurated had not Sir Richard Burbidge been the benevolent man of business he is. Tireless in his efforts to infuse this spirit into business, the head of Harrods recently developed a new idea. This was suggested to him by the fact that the war has left with reduced incomes a large number of gentlewomen. At the beginning of December Sir Richard Burbidge inaugurated a scheme for the training of such ladies for a business career. Like all his undertakings, this scheme has proved a marked success, and its helpfulness in many quarters cannot be exaggerated.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

A tribute was paid to his genius for organisation and his proved acumen as a man of business when he was asked by the Prime Minister to act on the commission appointed to inquire into the wages of Post Office employes. He did valuable work as a member of the General Purposes and the Executive Committees of the Board of Control of Regimental Institutes, which regularised the supply and the management of Army canteens. Sir Richard has also served for many years as a member of the Tariff Commission, of which for the past eight years he has been honorary treasurer. He sat, too, in the Shops Committee appointed by the Home Office, prior to the introduction of the National Shops Act.

Other institutions which have profited from his practical advice and help are the Crystal Palace Trustees, the Discharged Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, the Dental Aid Society for Soldiers and Sailors (of which Sir Richard is chairman), the National Association for the Employment of Ex-Soldiers, and the Garrison and Regimental Institutes Committee. Since the outbreak of war increasing demands have been made upon Sir Richard's organising ability. He was one of the first to be asked to lend his aid to the Ministry of Munitions.

He is chairman of the Executive and War Emergency Committees in connection with the provision of invalid kitchens, and he has been prominently associated with Queen Alexandra's Field Force Fund, for when that committee was formed shortly after the commencement of the war he not only provided premises for the offices and stores used in connection with the fund, but did much to organise operations on behalf of the committee. Similarly, he provided premises for a large number of other organisations brought into being by the war conditions, amongst these being King Albert's Civilian Hospital Fund, Lady French's Fund, the Anglo-Russian Hospital and many others. Outside his own great company Sir Richard Burbidge has been able to give time and attention to the Hudson's Bay Company, of which he is a director, and to the business of Messrs. Dickins and Jones (Limited), of which he is chairman of directors.

Ceaselessly busy all his life, living strenuously, and all the while faithful to the very high ideals wherewith he commenced his business career, Sir Richard Burbidge has been seconded by his son, Mr. R. Woddman Burbidge, who has been his associate in business for over twenty years. Another son is general manager of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada.

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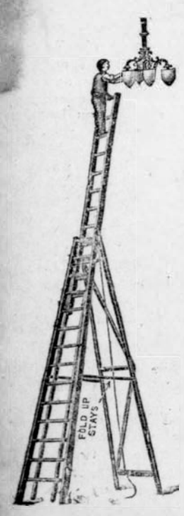

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